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**

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ODAT'S WEATHER FORECAST — PARIS:
Today: Temp. 22-28 (72-82). Tomorrow: Fair. Temp. 20-25 (68-77).
NEW YORK: Sunny. Temp. 24-29 (75-85). Tomorrow: Rain. Temp. 20-25 (68-77).
LOS ANGELES: Sunny. Temp. 24-29 (75-85). Tomorrow: Rain. Temp. 20-25 (68-77).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER — PAGE 2

Austria	..... 10 P.	Lebanon	..... 10 P.
Belgium	..... 10 P.	Luxembourg	..... 10 P.
Denmark	..... 10 P.	Norway	..... 10 P.
France	..... 10 P.	Portugal	..... 10 P.
Germany	..... 10 P.	Spain	..... 10 P.
Greece	..... 10 P.	Sweden	..... 10 P.
India	..... 10 P.	Switzerland	..... 10 P.
Iran	..... 10 P.	Turkey	..... 10 P.
Italy	..... 10 P.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	..... 10 P.
Japan	..... 10 P.	Yugoslavia	..... 10 P.

Chile Says Resistance Continues

Gives Ultimatum: Surrender or Die

SANTIAGO, Chile, Sept. 16 (AP).—The junta that toppled President Salvador Allende reported today that armed civilians were still resisting military advances and warned that they will be killed unless they lay down their weapons.

At least three persons have been executed since Mr. Allende reportedly committed suicide during Tuesday's military coup, according to official figures. Well informed unofficial sources put the number of executions at more than 11 and said 3,000 persons are detained at two sports stadiums.

According to the sources, arrested persons are first questioned in a small stadium near downtown Santiago. If they are accused of criminal action, they are moved to the larger national stadium in a suburb.

"Many people have been condemned to death and executed in the national stadium, including foreigners," the sources asserted.

The junta has charged that Mr. Allende "permitted more than 10,000 'foreign extremists' to enter Chile during his three years in office."

Mr. Allende, 55, was elected in October, 1970, as the first freely chosen Marxist leader in South America. He had campaigned on a pledge to "lead Chile down the road to socialism" but ran into trouble in the opposition-controlled legislature.

Public Is Warned

Helicopters flew over Santiago today, dropping leaflets which declared that the junta "would not turn away from executing without delay those terrorists who attack soldiers or carry arms."

The junta has said that the three acknowledged executions involved persons accused of resisting the new regime. Two were identified as "extremists" and the third was said to be a policeman who had killed two of his superiors.

Gen. Augusto Pinochet, president of the junta, said in a television broadcast last night that "groups of rebels misled by Marxism" were continuing to resist the military.

"I have to protect my troops," the general said, "and sadly there are still some armed groups who insist on attacking, which means that the military rules of war must apply to them."

Only occasional gunshots were heard in the capital overnight although armed leftists were known to be holding some small arms.

Safe Conduct Spurred

BUENOS AIRES, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Mr. Allende turned down an offer of safe conduct to exile just before the coup that resulted in his death, saying "I don't make deals with traitors," a Mexican newspaper said today.

Mr. Allende reportedly told palace inhabitants that he would not leave the presidential palace alive.

She said she had changed her mind about staying in Chile and would go to Mexico.

Asked why she had changed



Gustaf Adolf

Gustaf Adolf Is Dead at 90

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (NYT).—King Gustaf VI Adolf of Sweden died at 8:35 p.m. yesterday in the hospital in Helsingborg. He was 90 years of age and had reigned for nearly 33 years.

The king had been taken to the hospital 30 days ago for an emergency operation. Since then, doctors have fought for his life with surgery and blood transfusions. Crown Prince Carl Gustaf, the 27-year-old heir to the throne, and other relatives were at the hospital at the end. The crown prince immediately became King Carl XVI Gustaf. A formal investiture will be held within three days. No coronation is held in Sweden.

The king died on the eve of elections in which the Social Democrats, in power for 41 years, are being challenged by a three-party coalition of non-Socialists. The voting took place as scheduled today.

The death of King Gustaf cast a shadow over (Continued on Page 4, Col. 3)

Carl Gustaf, 27, Hailed as King

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (AP).—With bells ringing from churches all over Sweden and the firing of an 88-gun salute, Sweden's new king, Carl XVI Gustaf, 27, took possession of his capital today upon his return from Helsingborg, south Sweden, where his grandfather, King Gustaf VI Adolf died yesterday.

While the king and the royal family, all dressed in black, attended morning service at Stockholm Cathedral, preparations already were under way for the funeral of the 90-year-old monarch, whose body is to be brought here Tuesday.

Funeral services have been scheduled for Sept. 25. Court mourning has been ordered for six weeks.

The new king, a bachelor, is the first sovereign in Swedish history without any real powers.

The death of his 90-year-old grandfather coincided with the scrapping of the country's 154-year-old constitution.

(Continued on Page 4, Col. 6)



Carl Gustaf

Pravda Assails West on Dissidents; Moscow Jews Attack Nixon Policy

By Theodore Shabad

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The Soviet Union yesterday denounced Western expressions of support for a "tiny bunch of intellectuals" and warned that "no one is allowed to violate the principles of our democracy."

In the first official response to protests over Moscow's drive against dissidents, the Communist party daily Pravda also ruled out any unrestricted flow of information that would "legalize anti-Communist propaganda" within the Soviet Union.

In Washington, officials expressed concern about the long-term effect on Soviet-American relations if the administration is defeated in its attempt to grant normal trading rights to the Soviet Union.

The detailed Soviet rebuttal rejected continuing opposition to Western attempts to link easier human contacts with the political and economic relations sought by the Kremlin. The issue will be debated at the second phase of the European security talks opening Tuesday in Geneva.

Response to M4 Charge

The Soviet statement also appeared to respond to concern among some Soviet liberal intellectuals that international relaxation of tension was being hindered by the harassment of the physicist Andrei D. Sakharov and other advocates of greater public disclosure and broader human rights in the Soviet Union.

Mr. Sakharov, meanwhile, seemingly undeterred by a two-week campaign of personal denunciation, addressed an open letter to the U.S. Congress, urging members to stand firm on the controversial Jackson amendment.

"The amendment to the administration's comprehensive trade bill, is aimed for one of its sponsors, Henry M. Jackson, Democrat of Washington. A similar amendment has been submitted in the House of Representatives."

Already endorsed by a majority of members in both houses, the amendments would limit freedom of emigration for Soviet citizens to any extension of trade benefits by the United States.

The linkage has been opposed by the Nixon administration as an obstacle to its Soviet policy, as well as by members of the American business community intent on expanding trade with the Soviet Union.

Alluding to this opposition, Mr. Sakharov expressed the hope that Congress "will find the strength to rise above temporary partisan considerations of commercialism and prestige."

The issue is scheduled to come to a vote, this coming week in the House Ways and Means Committee, which has been discussing the trade bill.

Mr. Sakharov described as deliberate obstruction the reported attempts of some opponents of the amendment to suggest that its passage would give rise to outbreaks of anti-Semitism in the Soviet Union and hinder the emigration of Jews.

"It is as if the emigration issue affected only Jews," Mr. Sakharov said, adding that there were thousands of non-Jews who wanted to exercise their right, under the 1948 Universal Declaration of Human Rights, to choose the country where they want to live. Soviet citizens do

not have the inherent right to emigrate, and the expression of such a desire is often greeted as a virtual act of treason.

A group of Moscow Jews, who have been frustrated in their attempts to emigrate, charged yesterday that officials of the Nixon administration had urged them to cease their public campaign and had assured them that diplomacy would be more effective in resolving their problems.

Alluding to apparent efforts by Henry A. Kissinger, the secretary of state-designate, to intercede quietly on behalf of some Jews, the latest statement said:

"We have little faith in the effectiveness of lies being carried by advocates of 'quiet diplomacy' across the ocean. Moscow, and then back again together with assurances but without any concrete results."

"We are convinced that only the methods of open public struggle can help resolve the problem, which touches above all on the lofty principles of the rights of man."

The statement also accused Steven Lazarus, deputy assistant secretary of commerce for East-West trade, of having put pressure on Moscow Jews during a visit to Moscow in February to desist from public protest lest they endanger the administration's trade bill.

"Careful not to compromise himself by a direct meeting with us," the statement said, "let us know through an intermediary what, in his view, our behavior should be."

According to the Moscow Jews, (Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

understood to have been a member of his five-man ruling body. A gasoline shipyard worker and garage manager, he was immensely popular within the UDA ranks.

In recent months, however, several threats were made against him by other Protestant extremists, according to the UDA.

His 18-year-old brother-in-law was killed in June in Mr. Herron's house. It was believed at the time to be an assassination attempt against him.

Wife and Children

Mr. Herron, who left a wife and five children, was the highest-ranking Protestant militant killed in four years of violence among the majority Protestants, minority Catholics and the security forces of Northern Ireland.

His death, the second within 24 hours, raised the toll to 583 persons killed in the strife.

Protestant Killed

Police earlier today identified a man found shot to death in a car north of Belfast last night as Maurice Spence, a 25-year-old Protestant from the Belfast suburb of Cumber.

He was discovered slumped over the steering wheel of a car on a rural road about 20 miles north of the city.

British Army Facility In Germany Bombed

MOENCHENGLADBACH, West Germany, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Two bombs exploded outside a workshop of the British Rhine Army High School here last night but no one was injured, a police spokesman said today.

The explosion, which occurred shortly before midnight, caused damage worth 1,000 marks to the workshop. The spokesman said that they were investigating whether the incident was linked with bombing attacks by the Irish Republican Army.

U.S. or U.S.S.R.? Frenchmen Go For America

PARIS, Sept. 16 (AP).—If Frenchmen had to choose between becoming American or Russian, 62 percent would pick U.S. citizenship and 8 percent Soviet nationality, according to a survey to be published tomorrow by the news magazine L'Express.

According to the survey, 32 percent of those questioned gave no reply.

Among France's Communist voters, only 20 percent would choose to become Russians and 27 percent Americans.

The rest of the Communists surveyed preferred not to make a choice. Among the non-Communists left, 60 percent would prefer the United States and only 3 percent the Soviet Union.

Vote in Sweden Giving 2 Blocs Prospect of Tie

By Alvin Shuster

STOCKHOLM, Sept. 16 (NYT).—The Social Democratic party, in power here for 41 years, was locked in a neck-and-neck struggle tonight with a non-Socialist coalition as vote returns poured in.

The non-Socialists took a slight lead in the early returns and the Social Democrats surged back and took a one-seat lead in the 350-member Riksdag (parliament). But later, with more than 35 percent of the vote counted, it was extremely close, with each group a final outcome despite the highly advanced computer system in use here.

At present, the Social Democrats, led by Premier Olof Palme, now hold 163 seats and rely on the tacit approval of the Communist "left party," which has 17—a total of 180.

If the non-Socialists win, the three parties in the coalition are expected to form a new government led by Thorbjörn Fälldin, the leader of the fast-growing Center party, the former agrarian group which made large gains today. The other two non-Socialist parties are the Liberals, who suffered severe losses in the returns, and the Moderates, formerly the Conservative party.

The death last night of Sweden's popular king, Gustaf VI Adolf, cast a shadow over today's voting with the official declaration of mourning. Churches, theaters, dance halls and many restaurants were closed and memorial programs and classical music were featured on radio and television.

Consensus on Effect

There was no way for political analysts to judge whether the death of the king had any impact on today's voting. As his condition worsened, the consensus in the past week had been that the effect of his death before election day would work to the advantage of the Social Democrats on the grounds that Sweden would not want to see a change in both the monarchy and the government at the same time.

The issues in the campaign had focused on unemployment, high taxes, the central bureaucracy shaped by the Socialists and on whether the time had come for a change. Many Swedes were clearly worried that they were paying too high a price for the lavish system of welfare benefits and one of the world's highest standards of living.

Foreign policy and Mr. Palme's difficulties with Washington because of his attacks on America's policies in Indochina did not figure openly in the campaign. The rhetoric from all candidates

centered on bread and butter issues.

During the monthlong campaign, Mr. Palme repeatedly stressed that the non-Socialist coalition would be unable to get together to govern effectively. He suggested that the achievements of the Social Democrats

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 7)

Open Warfare Looms

N. Ireland Protestant Leader Slain; Factional Rift Feared

BELFAST, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Gummen killed militant Protestant leader Tommy Herron today in what could be the most significant assassination in four years of Northern Ireland violence, police said.

Political sources said the death of the 38-year-old former vice-chairman of the Ulster Defense Association could spark open warfare between feuding Protestant groups in the province.

Police said his body was found lying in a roadside ditch by two youths near suburban Lisburn this afternoon.

Mr. Herron disappeared Friday after attending a meeting at UDA headquarters in East Belfast.

Sources within the movement said they believed he probably was killed by a splinter group of the extremist Ulster Volunteer Force, whose members were angered over his more moderate policies.

Pistol in Holster

Detectives investigating Mr. Herron's death said he was apparently killed without a struggle shortly after he disappeared Friday. They said the pistol he normally carried was still in its holster under his coat and his body bore no signs of violence.

"It seems likely the killers were known and trusted by Herron," one detective said. "This gives weight to the theory that he was shot by Protestants."

They said it could also be significant that he disappeared on the eve of a major UDA policy meeting to discuss the implications of British Prime Minister Edward Heath's visit to Dublin tomorrow.

Unsuccessful Candidate

Mr. Herron was UDA vice-chairman and spokesman until he resigned his twin posts in June in an unsuccessful bid to capture a seat in Northern Ireland's new Provincial Assembly.

But, even though humbly defeated, he remained the UDA's best-known personality and was



Premier Olof Palme voting in Stockholm yesterday.



Libya's Moamer Qadhafi.

Interview With Qadhafi

Libya Wants Gulf Countries To Follow Its Example on Oil

Libya's 32-year-old populist dictator, Col. Moamer Qadhafi, was led in his favorite khaki bush jacket and had kicked off his sandals as he sat behind his five-liters desk for an interview with Newsweek senior editor Arnold de Borchgrave. The setting was the sw white marble and red-carpeted headquarters of the Revolutionary Command Council inside Azizia Barracks, Tripoli.

On the wall above Col. Qadhafi's head was a white bakelite outline of the entire Arab world from the Atlantic Ocean to the shores of the Persian Gulf. Col. Qadhafi's English interpreter was where to be found and an official of the Information Ministry had been pressed into service. But after a few minutes the official admitted he couldn't handle the job. Col. Qadhafi, visibly annoyed, asked a buzzer and asked his ADO to get someone with good English. There was no such person available. Borchgrave pleaded with Col. Qadhafi to break his hitherto inflexible rule and speak English. Good-naturedly, he agreed and gave his first interview in English, apologizing for his "inadequate command" of the language (which turned out to be more than adequate).

Throughout the interview, Col. Qadhafi kept scribbling notes to himself, then carefully tearing off the scraps of paper on which they were written, folding them neatly and stuffing them into different pockets.

Excerpts of the interview, which appeared in the current issue of Newsweek, were made available to the International Herald Tribune.

Borchgrave.—The entire Arab world is now talking about oil as a political weapon. How do you think it should be used—and with what precise objective in mind?

Qadhafi.—You must not confuse economics and politics. Right or wrong, our action is economically motivated. We are breaking up the foreign oil monopolies and acquiring control of our own assets and resources. For the moment, this has nothing to do with political pressure. That's the next phase, unless, of course, U.S. policy changes in the meantime. Everyone uses the weapons we have in his arsenal—economic, political and military. It would be foolish and naive to say that oil won't be used to pressure the United States in the future. But that we must control it. So, as I now, the threat of an oil war is posed. Whether or not the threat is carried out is entirely up to the Nixon administration.

Borchgrave.—Why don't you think that King Faisal's decision to limit oil production increases to 10 percent a year will produce any results?

Qadhafi.—Because as long as the foreign monopolies have a controlling interest, political pressure will remain ineffective. They would take over their own oil first. We must do something to change U.S. policy. We don't want to provoke you. You have always acted in your national interest except in the Middle East. Perhaps the new oil situation will finally convince you that you would think of your national interest in the Arab world, as well as in the rest of the world. Oil in our hands may convince you that you can no longer afford to have the Israeli lobby dictate our foreign policy.

Borchgrave.—Is your immediate objective to get the Persian Gulf states to follow your example?

Qadhafi.—Yes, they must speed up the timetable for acquiring a 51 percent controlling interest.

Borchgrave.—The "major" oil companies said they will fight your decision (to take over 51 percent). Does that mean, in your judgment, that they have decided to give up their remaining 49 percent and pull out completely?

Qadhafi.—That's entirely up to them. We don't want 100 percent. But if they want to surrender it all now, we'll take it. Those who don't agree with our decision will lose their 49 percent. But that seems to me rather shortsighted. Their profits on 49 percent would be greater than on 100 percent. Just compare oil prices today with what they were two or three years ago. What are they going to do? Organize a boycott of Libyan oil? How

can you boycott something everyone needs?

Borchgrave.—If the "major" pull out, they will shut down about 800,000 barrels a day—about one-third of Libya's production. Won't this affect Libya adversely?

Qadhafi.—We've only had oil for 10 years. Before that we lived for thousands of years without it. Of course, we would suffer a momentary setback. But others (Continued on Page 2, Col. 3)

Allende Widow Confirms His Suicide Method

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The widow of Chilean President Salvador Allende was reported to have said her husband shot himself with a submachine gun given to him by Cuban Premier Fidel Castro.

She confirmed versions put out by the Chilean Army regime on the death of Mr. Allende in a telephone interview from Santiago, where she took refuge with her family two days ago.

Today, Mrs. Allende left Santiago in a Mexican Air Force plane bound for Mexico. She was met on arrival in Mexico City by President Luis Echeverria, his wife and top cabinet ministers.

Mrs. Allende, with her two daughters, left Chile together with more than 50 other political refugees who sought refuge in the Mexican Embassy following Tuesday's military take-over, the spokesman added. The Mexican

ambassador to Chile was also asked the place.

Mrs. Allende sought refuge in the Mexican Embassy after attending the hurried burial of her husband at the seaside resort of Vina del Mar Wednesday.

In the interview with the Mexican television station, when Mrs. Allende was asked if she believed her husband committed suicide, she said: "Yes, he did it with a submachine gun given to him by his friend Fidel Castro."

Mrs. Allende said her husband had talked of suicide before. "He always said he would never shandon the Moneda (presidential palace) as president and he would kill himself rather than betray all his ideals."

She said she had changed her mind about staying in Chile and would go to Mexico.

Asked why she had changed



Scene of destruction in downtown area of Santiago following the heavy fighting.

Over Détente Movement

Differences May Be Blocking Statement by Pompidou, Chou

SHANGHAI, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Visiting French President Georges Pompidou and Premier Chou En-lai worked today to overcome reported differences in their national policies that French delegation sources said could block a final joint declaration.

Mr. Pompidou, accompanied by Mr. Chou, arrived late today in China's largest city for the final leg of his week-long state visit after holding nearly an hour of talks with the Chinese premier aboard a lakeboat in Hangchow.

The French sources said that the Chinese were urging Mr. Pompidou to use his influence with other European leaders to stem the move toward détente with the Eastern bloc—a trend, they say, that the Chinese believe dangerous for world security.

The sources spoke of "frustration" on the Chinese side at Mr. Pompidou's refusal to take a strong stand against interference in European and Asian affairs by the United States and the Soviet Union.

The sources said that this apparent impasse could lead both sides to abandon the customary joint communiqué. The document was due to be released shortly before Mr. Pompidou's departure tomorrow, if agreement is reached.

Mr. Pompidou, looking tired after six days of his official visit—the first here by a West European chief—was given a colorful greeting at Shanghai airport. Thousands of gaily dressed schoolchildren danced and hundreds of thousands of waving and cheering Shanghai residents lined the route from the airport despite rain.

In Hangchow, Mr. Pompidou passed up a morning of scheduled sightseeing, and French sources said that the president's ill health is becoming more apparent each day. Earlier this year, Mr. Pompidou had influenza, his office said, and rumors circulated that he was seriously ill.

During his stay, which began Tuesday in Peking, Mr. Pompidou met once for nearly two hours with party Chairman Mao Tse-tung and regularly with Mr. Chou. Also on hand to meet Mr. Pompidou at Shanghai airport was Wang Hung-wen, vice-chairman of the Shanghai Revolutionary Committee and third-ranking member of the Chinese Politburo.

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WARM WELCOME—Smiling Chinese children applaud French President Georges Pompidou during his visit to a little island in the West Lake during his trip to Shanghai.

Interview With Moamer Qadhafi

(Continued from Page 1)

can take over their interests. We are being solicited from many quarters. Others need the oil more than we need to sell it and the Europeans, who depend on it heavily, are eager to help us.

Borchgrave—You have said in the past that the Arabs must go to war against Israel regardless of the consequences. What do you think this would achieve?

Qadhafi—War takes many forms. It's a struggle on many different fronts which will continue until Palestinians have the right to return to their own homeland. Oil, if properly used, can be more effective than military clashes.

Borchgrave—What is your own idea of a settlement with Israel?

Qadhafi—Once Israel is completely isolated, the problem will resolve itself. And that's the direction it is now taking. Every day, Israel finds itself more and more isolated. And when Israel finds itself completely alone, realizing that it has lost even the United States—it will change of its own volition.

Borchgrave—What specific changes would you like to see in America's Middle East policy?

Qadhafi—If the United States tells Israel it has no right to occupy Arab land, it will be a major plus in our relations.

Borchgrave—You mean the territories occupied since 1967?

Qadhafi—The occupied territories don't interest me. I'm talking about Palestine.

Borchgrave—You have now agreed to union with Egypt by stages, as advocated by President Sadat. How long are you willing to wait before the final stage is completed?

Qadhafi—I will only wait a few months.

Borchgrave—In your recent economic progress of the country, which was subverted for three years by the Marxist Allende government.

Qadhafi—The foreign policy is aimed at "seeking relations with all friendly countries who wish to support us." Gen. Pinochet said in the interview.

The junta will not have any contact with political parties while it pursues its aim of restoring the country to constitutional government, military sources said today. The junta intends to "go it alone," the sources said, ruling out a suggestion apparently mooted abroad that Christian Democratic ex-President Eduardo Frei might be invited to join their government.

This morning the government radio network was filled with dozens of communiqués and announcements designed to normalize public services tomorrow.

Gen. Carlos Prats, the former Chilean Army commander once reported to be leading resistance to the junta coup, slipped across the frontier into Argentina early yesterday after declaring that he had no intention of leading a counter-coup.

RIFT WITH Cuba
BRASILIA, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—The Chilean government said yesterday that it had broken diplomatic relations with Cuba, because of interference by the Cuban Embassy in Chile's internal affairs.

A note delivered by the Chilean chargé d'affaires to the Foreign Ministry here also accused persons within the Cuban Embassy of having fired on Chilean troops and military police who had surrounded the embassy to protect it from "popular indignation."

In Havana, Cuba's ousted ambassador to Chile, Mario García Inchausti, said that foreign diplomats in Santiago had intervened to halt Chilean soldiers' attacks on the Cuban mission there during the military coup.

talks in Cairo, did you get the feeling that Sadat was trying to back away from union—or at least postpone things as long as he could?

Qadhafi—He's not against unity. But he wants something strong and lasting.

Borchgrave—In my own recent talks with Egyptian officials, I found very little support for union with Libya. How do you explain this?

Qadhafi—You are misinformed. Many Egyptians want unity. They just want to move a little slower than we do.

Borchgrave—In recent weeks, Sadat has initiated an important policy shift by moving closer to Saudi Arabia and other Gulf states—which some Egyptian officials describe as the most important change of the last two decades. How do you reconcile this with Sadat's professed desire to merge with Libya?

Qadhafi—I see no contradiction because it has nothing to do with us.

Borchgrave—But King Faisal has agreed to extend much assistance to Egypt on condition there be no merger with Libya.

Qadhafi—Who told you that?

Borchgrave—Newsmen never betray their sources. Suffice it to say that my sources were good and highly placed.

Qadhafi—I promise it will remain a secret but you must tell me.

Borchgrave—There are many Libyans living in Egypt and you must be pretty well-informed. What about your own intelligence?

Qadhafi—Asking you is part of my intelligence. If you like I will ask the interpreter to leave the room so you can be sure the secret will remain between us.

Borchgrave—I'm sorry, colonel, but I must decline. Weren't you a little surprised, for example, to see your partners, Sadat of Egypt and President Assad of Syria, resuming relations with King Hussein—a man you have branded a traitor and consider an enemy—at the summit in Cairo?

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Soviet Police 'Broke' Will Of Dissidents

Yakir, Krassin Cited By 5 in Rights Group

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Five surviving members of a battered civil rights action group alleged today that Soviet police "broke" the personalities of Pyotr Yakir and Viktor Krassin before putting them on trial last month.

In a statement made available to Western correspondents, the self-styled Action Group for the Defense of Human Rights in the U.S.S.R. also alleged that Soviet psychiatrists regularly abuse their profession as a weapon against political dissenters.

It was the first statement from members of the group since Mr. Yakir's arrest 15 months ago. He and Mr. Krassin were among the 15 founder members of the group, which came to world attention in 1969 when it sent an appeal for justice in the Soviet Union to the United Nations.

The five signatories of today's statement alleged that police had used illegal methods to force confessions out of Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin, who were sentenced to three years in prison and three years in internal exile for anti-Soviet activities.

They said the action group "protests against such methods of pressure that break human personality, force people to retract their activities and those of their colleagues and to condemn themselves."

The statement said Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin had been held for long periods in solitary confinement, prevented from seeing or writing friends and relatives and denied access to lawyers.

Both Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin, in said at their trial, and then at a news conference, that their interrogations had been correct.

The statement alleged that "in a whole series of cases, psychiatry is used in our country to deal with persons whom the authorities do not like," and said that the director of Moscow's Institute of Psychiatry, Prof. Andrei Snezhnevsky, was involved.

The statement was signed by religious writer Anatoly Levitin, Krassin, who recently was released after serving sentence for alleged anti-Soviet activity, and by biologist S. Kovalyov, scientific researcher Grigory Podyolskiy, mathematician Tatyana Velikunova and linguist T. Khodorovich.

All were founder members of the action group. Apart from Mr. Yakir and Mr. Krassin, dissident sources said, at least two other members of the group are in prison and two in mental hospitals.

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Moscow Jews Attack Nixon Aides

Pravda Condemns Support In West for Soviet Dissidents

(Continued from Page 1)

Mr. Lazarus urged them to appeal to Jewish organizations in the United States to drop their support for the Jackson amendment. Adoption of the amendment, Mr. Lazarus is reported to have said, would mean the end of Soviet-American trade expansion and therefore, would expose Soviet Jews to revenge by the Kremlin.

The statement was signed by 13 scientists and engineers who have been barred from emigrating on vaguely defined grounds of national security. They included Vladimir G. Levich, corresponding member of the Academy of Sciences, Alexander Y. Lerner, computer specialist, and Mark Y. Azbel and Alexander Y. Voronel, physicists. Mr. Azbel and Mr. Voronel were among six scientists who staged a two-week hunger strike in June.

Yesterday's Pravda article attributed Western expressions of sympathy for dissident intellectuals to a well-organized campaign planned by "experienced people from the Central Intelligence Agency and by specialists in the art of shaping public opinion."

Mike Mansfield, the Senate majority leader, was widely quoted in the article in support of the Soviet point of view as having said that the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and radio stations beaming broadcasts into the Soviet Union represented remnants of the cold war that should be eliminated.

The newspaper also praised David Rockefeller, chairman of Chase Manhattan Bank, for having warned that it would be a mistake to use the prospects of expanded trade as leverage against the Soviet Union.

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Phile Governor of Maryland 3 Agnew Associates Linked To Fund Collections in 1960s

By Agis Salpukas
BALTIMORE, Sept. 16 (UPI).—Persons who have been cooperating with a federal investigation into alleged kickbacks by consulting concerns to state officials in return for preferential treatment, have told the U.S. Attorney's office here that three Agnew associates of Vice-President Nixon grew collected money from contractors and other persons on their behalf while he was governor of Maryland.

The New York Times has learned from sources close to the investigation that the three are Walter Jones, I. H. Hammerman 2d and Jerome H. Wolff. All three have previously been publicly linked to the investigation being conducted by the U.S. Attorney's office into alleged kickbacks from consulting concerns to state officials.

One source said that each man had been described as specializing in a particular area as a "collector" primarily while Mr. Agnew was governor of Maryland from 1967 to 1969.

The same informant said that the three men had been told to collect payments that went to Mr. Agnew ranging in the thousands of dollars at a time but that the investigation would "not hook anybody," meaning that the amount was not extremely large.

The three men were also said to have acted as collectors for Mr. Agnew's political figures.

Mr. Wolff had no comment on the reports. The attorney for Mr. Hammerman could not be reached.

An informant said that Mr. Hoff, while head of the Maryland Roads Commission from 1967 to 1969, ended payments from consulting concerns that were involved in building the state's multi-million-dollar interstate and state highway system.

Mr. Hammerman, a wealthy contractor who has been known to Mr. Agnew since "World War II," has helped manage and raise funds for his campaigns for governor and Vice-President, and is also alleged to have been involved in collecting money although also allegedly dealt with.

**U.S. Marshals
Told to Release
Russian Vessel**

WOODS HOLE, Mass., Sept. 16 (AP).—The Soviet ship Belogorsk is ordered released from the custody of U.S. marshals Friday after being seized a week ago because of a court suit growing out of a fishing dispute.

U.S. District Judge Joseph Airo said in Boston that he had ordered the release of the vessel on Thursday at the request of the State Department.

U.S. marshals reportedly left the Belogorsk Friday night.

The Belogorsk was here as part of a Soviet-American study of northwest Atlantic fishing areas.

U.S. marshals reportedly seized the vessel last week after a Boston-based fishing firm filed a \$97,000 suit claiming that Russian fishing boats damaged its lobster pens.

**Watergate Hearings to Skim
Campaign Financing Abuses**

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The Senate Watergate committee, understaffed, pressed a time and faced with growing political pressures, intends to examine only samples of abuses during its coming hearings on campaign finance irregularities, according to committee officials.

The committee does not plan to have authoritative officials say to live in its public hearings into which broad matters as the relationship between the Nixon administration and the Internal Security Telephone & Telegraph Corp. nor the connection, if any, between campaign contributions of James R. Hoffa, the former union leader, and the Nixon administration.



THE ARRESTING OFFICER—Annmarie Butler, a New York traffic policewoman, at station with her prisoner (right) whom she took into custody after hearing commotion in nearby bank. The bank guard (left) assisted in the operation.

Union Negotiator Optimistic On 2d Day of Chrysler Strike

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP).—A two-day strike by 113,300 workers of Chrysler Corp. which already has cost the automaker production of 3,600 cars continuing today despite a claim that negotiators were making progress.

The optimistic note was sounded by Charles Brooks, president of United Auto Workers Local 444 in Windsor, Ont., and a union negotiator representing Canadian workers.

Chrysler has gotten the message that the UAW is serious about working conditions and is going to do something about it, Mr. Brooks said late last night.

"The atmosphere in there is not as cold as it has been... Both sides are working more diligently than before," the Canadian said after nearly 12 hours of negotiations.

Mr. Brooks' comments were the only public ones made by either side about the strike which began at midnight Friday. The company and the union both have agreed to suppress public comment about progress in their bargaining.

A Chrysler public relations man accused his counterpart at the UAW of perjury. Mr. Brooks is making an inexcusable breach of the blackout.

The UAW staff member said later "I told him (Mr. Brooks) he was holding a news conference and hoping he'd take the hint. But he's a member of the committee and I can't shut him up."

The first day of the strike, yesterday, gave 80,500 workers scheduled for overtime a day off and cost Chrysler the production of 3,600 cars, the company reported.

Assembly lines at General Motors and Ford, which employ nearly 600,000 UAW members, continued without interruption since the union has extended indefinitely its contracts with those automakers.

Sources close to the negotiations at Chrysler said that bargaining.

**U.S. Democrats
Telethon Raises
\$5.3 Million Fund**

BURBANK, Calif., Sept. 16 (AP).—The Democratic party's national telethon amassed a total of \$5.3 million before the eight-hour show went off the air last night.

Party officials seemed pleased with the total and predicted it would increase with late donations.

The telethon was scheduled to last seven hours, but an additional hour of network time was purchased at the last minute for \$15,000. The final hour added \$600,000 to the total receipts.

Movie, television and political personalities participated. Sen. George McGovern, D., S.D., the party's defeated presidential contender of 1972, talked of honor.

Sen. Henry Jackson, D., Wash., who made an unsuccessful bid for the nomination, spoke of optimism.

Only a third of the pledges represented profit because airtime for the nationwide NBC broadcast cost \$900,000 and the telephone network of 85 centers cost another \$1 million.

The Democrats hoped to raise enough money to cover a \$3.1 million debt left from 1972 campaigning, and to pump \$3 million more into 1974 congressional elections.

Last year, a Democratic party telethon grossed \$4 million, with \$2.4 million going to the Democrats after costs were deducted.

**High-Living Briton
Arrested in France**

METZ, France, Sept. 16 (AP).—French police have arrested a 28-year-old Englishman in connection with 20,000 francs worth of unpaid bills throughout France.

Police accused Warren Lee Hooton, of Bristol, of having run up the bills during two years of staying in hotels and buying expensive clothing.

Mr. Hooton was said by police to come from a wealthy family and to have "most expensive" tastes in clothing.

Skylab Crew 'Pouring Out' Science Data

Experiments Go On
In Flight's Last Days

HOUSTON, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Skylab-2 astronauts, "pouring out the science" in the waiting days of their marathon mission, today started preparations for their return to earth.

The astronauts, Navy Capt. Alan L. Bean, Marine Corps Maj. Jack Lousma and Dr. Owen K. Garriott, were going to bed two hours early tonight, cutting their workday short.

The early bedtime was the first change in their sleep-rest cycle, a change instituted so that they will be able to get up early on Sept. 25 for their return to earth later that day.

The astronauts, using a heat-sensing camera, conducted a search over northern Mexico today for uncharted, subsurface geothermal "hot spots" which possibly could be developed into power plants operating on natural steam, a clean, nonpolluting source of electricity.

Yesterday, in the 56th day of their 59-day mission, the astronauts continued their heavy schedule of experiments, a series which officials said is producing hordes amounts of data for scores of scientists.

"We're in the home stretch and we're just pouring out the science," said Flight Director Neil Hutchinson.

The astronauts yesterday conducted two earth-resources photo passes, including one that gave them their first clear-weather pictures of the Johnson Space Center and the countryside around Houston.

Their workday also included hours of sun-watching, using a powerful array of solar telescope cameras and about five hours of medical experiments.

Dr. Garriott and Maj. Lousma, making their first space flight, moved into second place, behind Capt. Bean, for total career time in space. They surpassed Skylab-1 commander Charles Conrad Jr.'s mark: 49 days, 3 hours, 38 minutes and 36 seconds, at 1449 GMT yesterday. Capt. Bean surpassed that time span, setting a new mark, about 10 days ago.

Skylab Spider Dies, Arabella Still Survives

CAPE KENNEDY, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—Anita, one of the two spider stars of Skylab-2, is dead.

The insect was found in its cage aboard the orbiting space station this morning by Dr. Owen Garriott.

Anita was one of the two female spiders of Skylab-2, that delighted the American public with their feats in space, starring in the space station's television broadcasts.

Anita's colleague, Arabella, was the first spider to defy zero gravity and spin a web in space. Arabella became the second spider to succeed.

Watergate Panel Subpoenas Data Of Two Newsmen

MANCHESTER, N.H., Sept. 16 (UPI).—Two reporters for the Manchester Union Leader were served subpoenas Friday from the Senate Watergate committee.

The subpoenas ask the two to turn over to investigators work material, including some regarding the so-called "Canuck" letter printed in the Union Leader during campaigning for the New Hampshire presidential primary last year.

The letter alleged that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, referred to Americans of French-Canadian ancestry as "Canucks." There are many such persons in New Hampshire. Some consider the term derogatory.

A subpoena served on reporter R. Warren Pease required him to provide working material regarding the Canuck letter incident, which Sen. Muskie said cost him votes in the New Hampshire primary.

A subpoena served on reporter Arthur C. Egan requested work material concerning former presidential adviser Murray Chotiner. Mr. Egan's lawyers told Watergate investigators that he could not comment because Mr. Egan and the Union Leader are involved in a \$3-million libel suit brought by Mr. Chotiner.

Alabama Obliges Some Newsmen to State Resources

MONTGOMERY, Ala., Sept. 16 (AP).—Gov. George C. Wallace signed into law Friday night ethics legislation requiring newsmen to make financial disclosures before being allowed to cover state government.

The new law also requires elected officials, state cabinet members and department heads to disclose their financial holdings and divest themselves of any holdings that might represent conflicts.

The law requires newsmen to disclose the names of all their employers and to certify they are not employed directly or indirectly by any person or company that has business with the state.

Rep. Joe McCorquodale, a Democrat who is House speaker pro tem, said some reporters assigned to the legislature engage in "moonlighting" or free-lance work.

"This should be disclosed to the public as well as for public officials," he said, adding the bill was designed for those who "influence legislation" and "certainly the news media influences legislation."

Poseidon Fired From Navy Sub

CAPE KENNEDY, Sept. 16 (UPI).—The multistaged Poseidon missile, plagued with technical problems for months, was fired yesterday from a submerged submarine after officials decided that possible defects were not as serious as had been feared.

The powered portion of the flight from the Francis Scott Key, the first for a Poseidon since the spring, apparently was successful, although there was no official word from the Navy.

Train Hits Car, Killing 6

ESSEN, West Germany, Sept. 16 (UPI).—A train ran over a car at a railroad crossing Friday because a signalman raised the safety barrier too soon, railroad officials said yesterday. All six occupants of the car, two women and four children, were killed.

Since 1858, its smooth and distinctive taste has made it a favourite all over the world.

Every country does something best.

Canada makes Canadian Club.

Belgians, Dutch Plan Changes In Military Forces in NATO

By Paul Kemezis

BRUSSELS, Sept. 16 (NTT).—Belgium and the Netherlands, faced with growing public discontent about their military contributions to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, plan to make major changes in the structure of their armies soon.

The Belgian government, under pressure to end the draft system, announced a plan last week to make its combat units that are pledged to NATO all-volunteer by 1976.

The service time for draftees, who will have only home-guard duties, would be lowered from 12 months to six.

In the Netherlands, the new center-left government of Premier Joop M. den Uyl, which promised major cuts in the \$2-billion defense budget, has delayed a decision until it finishes consultations with the other NATO members on ways to save money while maintaining a fair contribution.

With these talks, which began early this month at NATO headquarters in Brussels, the Dutch are forcing the allies to consider seriously specialization of tasks among various national armies.

When the new Dutch government took office in May, NATO officials expected quick cutbacks. One possibility was a Dutch decision not to join a joint allied plan to replace the truck-launched Honest John tactical missiles with the short-range Lance missiles.

In June, at a Brussels meeting, the Dutch defense minister, Henk Vredeling, told his NATO colleagues that the Netherlands was determined to save money, but that it was willing to delay decisions if serious consultations were set up to study long-neglected economy steps, especially specialization of forces. Such discussions had been held in the past but on a general level. The Dutch wanted and got a practical case-by-case approach.

In particular, the Dutch are interested in dropping the Lance and reducing the role of their air force. Faced with replacing their 150 Starfighters with new jets that can handle strategic attack roles, they would like to hand over their attack tasks to Germany, for example, and assume a greater troop-support role requiring a much cheaper plane.

"We would save and Germany would have less logistical costs also," according to one Dutch diplomat.

The Netherlands, which has a large navy, is also offering to assume more sea-patrolling duties.

The Dutch hope that enough progress can be made in the NATO consultations to allow them to publish a white paper on the subject by the end of the year.

Nevertheless, they concede that specialization cannot be pushed too far unless there is a parallel increase in political unity since in a specialized NATO each country would need full confidence that the others would do their job.

Ford Engineer Pleads Guilty in Plan Theft Case

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP).—The Ford Motor Co. research engineer who allegedly stole plans for a glass-making process, pleaded guilty in U.S. District Court on Friday to a charge of conspiracy to transport the stolen plans.

John Chitt Akfirat, 38, agreed to the reduced guilty plea before Judge Lawrence Gubow. Akfirat originally was charged with theft and transport of stolen property across state lines. He was released on \$50,000 bond.

No sentencing date was set for the charges, which carry a maximum penalty of five years in prison.

Akfirat was linked with a Romanian government industry official, Alexandru Petruscu, who was detained on July 20 by FBI officials in Detroit. At that time, Mr. Petruscu was carrying the glass-making plans taken by Akfirat.

The FBI released Mr. Petruscu and a Romanian Embassy official accompanying him. Mr. Petruscu is expected in Detroit next week for a hearing on the charge to which Akfirat pleaded guilty.

**Bomb Blast Damages
ITT Office in Zurich**

ZURICH, Sept. 16 (Reuters).—A bomb explosion early today wrecked part of a building here containing branch offices of the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Police said the attack probably was a protest against recent events in Chile. The company has been accused of trying to prevent the coming to power of President Salvador Allende, whose government was overthrown in last week's military coup. Doors and windows were blown out and damage was estimated at about half a million Swiss francs.

**Most Americans
Content With
U.S., Poll Says**

PRINCETON, N.J., Sept. 16 (AP).—Despite increasing criticism of politics, most Americans view the United States favorably. But non-whites, the young and the college-educated are the least happy about the state of the nation, according to the latest Gallup Poll.

In the poll, 83 percent of Americans questioned viewed the country either mildly or highly favorably. Of the non-whites among the 1,544 adults questioned, 81 percent viewed the country favorably, with 34 percent viewing it unfavorably.

In the 18-29 age group, 64 percent viewed the country highly favorably and the same rating was given by 85 percent of those with college education.

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Jailings, Torture Alleged

Liberals in U.S. Senate to Seek To Halt Aid to Saigon Police

By Seymour M. Hersh

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Senate liberals are planning a major floor fight to delete all support for South Vietnam's police force and prison system from the pending foreign aid bill. The senators say that the Nixon administration has covered up the full extent of U.S. aid for South Vietnam's police force, which critics contend, is still doing and torturing political opponents of President Nguyen Van Thieu.

The legislation, which now provides for \$376 million in local economic aid for Southeast Asia—less than two-thirds of the \$532 million initially sought by the administration—is scheduled for a Senate vote late next week. Since last summer, Senate liberals have been waging a quiet but intensive effort against further aid for police activities in South Vietnam. The effort has been waged by a number of anti-war and church groups, including the National Council of Churches. One Senate aide said that a recent count indicated that as many as 35 senators had expressed interest in deleting such support from the bill.

Most of the senators who opposed the Vietnam war are expected to support the measure. These include Republican Senators Clifford P. Case, N.J., and Charles McC. Mathias Jr., Md.; Edward M. Kennedy, D. Mass.; Vance Hartke, D. Ind.; Alan Cranston, D. Calif.; Frank Church, D. Idaho; George McGovern, D. S.D.; Philip A. Hart, D. S.D.; and Edmund Muskie, D. Maine.

"We're going to have a hell of a spirited debate on this, because we've had indications that different senators want to get up

Scope of Raids Into Cambodia Amazes Steunis

WASHINGTON, Sept. 16 (AP)—Sen. John C. Steunis, D. Miss., said today that he had been informed about the secret 1970 attacks in Cambodia by the United States but that he was not given an idea of their dimension.

Sen. Steunis, chairman of the Senate Armed Services Committee, was one of a few congressmen informed of the secret raids, recently disclosed by the Nixon administration.

"I couldn't re-create any distinct recollection of having been specially briefed on that matter, but I was told about it," he said on a television interview program. "But the vastness of it, I didn't catch that point," he said. "My knowledge was limited more or less to this place of refuge they were going to."

The attacks involved U.S. troops crossing into Cambodia from South Vietnam. Bombing raids, the records which were falsified to hide the fact that Cambodian sites were the targets, also were involved.

Ford Recalls '73 Cars

DETROIT, Sept. 16 (AP)—Ford Motor Co. announced it was recalling 83,687 of its 1973 model cars to the United States to check for safety-related defects.



CAMBODIAN WAR—Man suspected of Khmer Rouge sympathies tied to a pole under a blazing sun in the town of Kompong Cham, 40 miles north of Phnom Penh, which was recently reconquered by regular government forces.

Clashes Continue on Fringes Of Strategic Cambodia Town

PHNOM PENH, Sept. 16 (AP)—Offensive operations by government troops continued on the outskirts of Kompong Cham today and the military command said fighting and insurgent shelling flared up in at least three other areas of Cambodia.

Col. Am Rong, chief spokesman for the command, said clashes continued in the university compound at Kompong Cham in the western sector of the city and at Boeung Kok to the north.

The colonel, returning from a day in Kompong Cham, 47 miles northeast of Phnom Penh, said life among the civilian population of the city had shown a marked improvement in the last few days after government troops reportedly liberated the city.

He also said that ten rounds of Khmer Rouge mortar fire had fallen on Siem Reap, 143 miles northwest of Phnom Penh, killing two civilians and wounding 15. He said insurgent fire also was reported about one mile north of the west side of the Angkor Wat ruins, the 13th-century temple complex.

Highway 1 Blocked

In the Phnom Penh area, the capital's two vital supply routes remained cut while the Khmer Rouge struck about nine miles from Phnom Penh, blocking Highway 1 to the South Vietnamese border.

Field reports from Prek Thum on Highway 1 said civilian refugees were streaming toward Khmer Rouge insurgents had infiltrated a section of the road between two government units.

Highway 1 has not been used as a supply artery for more than

As Result of Cairo Summit Talks

Jordan, Egypt, Syria Are Said To Agree on a Common Policy

By Henry Tanner

AMMAN, Sept. 16 (NYT)—Jordan, Egypt and Syria have agreed to take a common stand on political issues concerning the Middle East at the United Nations and in the face of a possible initiative by Henry A. Kissinger, as U.S. secretary of state, Jordanian officials said today.

According to the officials, this was one of the main results of the meeting in Cairo last week between King Hussein, President Anwar Sadat of Egypt and President Hafez al-Assad of Syria.

The meeting, which was believed to have been largely inspired by King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, was followed by the resumption of diplomatic relations between Egypt and Jordan. Relations between Syria and Jordan were expected to be renewed by Damascus shortly.

Syria broke with Amman in July, 1971, after the liquidation of the Palestinian commandos by the Jordanian Army. Egypt broke in April last year after King Hussein announced his plan for giving the Palestinians of the Israeli-occupied West Bank of the Jordan a special status within its kingdom.

Kuwait Seeks Reconciliation

The Jordanians hope that their reconciliation with their neighbors will prompt Kuwait to renew its annual subsidy of about \$23 million. Kuwait, like Libya, discontinued its payments to Jordan after the liquidation of the commandos. Saudi Arabia continued to pay. The government of Kuwait has made no public comment on this issue thus far.

The Jordanians insist that King Hussein has given no ground on two key issues of Jordan's internal and military policy. And informed sources here said that he has not relented in his refusal to let the Palestinian commandos return to Jordan.

The king also was reported to be maintaining his publicly stated view that talk of any Arab military action against Israel at this point is unrealistic.

Both these issues are part of the problem of restoring the so-called "Eastern Arab Front," which ceased to exist in 1970

Come to the flavor of Marlboro



Danes Say Jordanian Was Ax-Murder Victim

COPENHAGEN, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Police have identified an ax-murder victim, found outside Copenhagen, as a Jordanian, who had lived in Denmark for four years.

A police spokesman said Friday that the man, who was badly mutilated, has been identified as Abdul Rahman Saleh Musa Dumairi.

A Copenhagen newspaper quoted friends of the victim as saying he had been a member of el-Fatah Palestinian guerrilla movement, but police said they did not attach too much importance to this information.

General Says Israeli Actions Are Not Limited to Reprisals

TEL AVIV, Sept. 16 (UPI)—Lt. Gen. David Elazar, Israeli chief of staff, said yesterday that his country's policy is to strike at Arab guerrillas "all over the world" and is not limited to actions of reprisal.

"We are not tied only to retaliatory actions," Gen. Elazar said in an army radio interview.

Israel felt obliged to go beyond such policy, the general said, as long as "these terrorist organizations persist night and day in reiterating their declaration of war against us."

Gen. Elazar said that the Arab guerrillas "should know that we, too, pursue a policy of striking at them all over the world."

He spoke two days after the air battle between Israeli and Syrian planes, in which Israel reportedly downed 13 Syrian MIG-21 fighters.

In a portion of the radio interview, the chief of staff said that Israel did not initiate the attack.

Citing Israel defense-force efforts last year, Gen. Elazar said that there had been a "significant decrease" in guerrilla activity during recent months.

"In the latter two-thirds of the year," he said, "terrorist activity had amounted to only one quarter of the operations perpetrated by terrorists over a similar period in the previous year."

Gen. Elazar attributed the drop in guerrilla activity to Israeli military measures against "the terrorist organizations, upon their bases, their men, their leaders."

Declaring that the danger of war with the Arab states "still exists" for Israel, Gen. Elazar said that hostilities could be avoided so long as Israel retains its military superiority.

Radio Israel, meanwhile, announced that Israel has said in a note to UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim that Syria must bear full responsibility for Thursday's air battle over the Mediterranean.

Damascus had confirmed that its planes attacked Israeli warplanes, the radio quoted the note as saying, "and would have to bear full responsibility for the incident."

According to the radio, Israel rejected the Syrian claim that 64 Israeli planes penetrated Syrian airspace. Israel said in the note that Syrian planes had

IF YOU'RE IN THE BUSINESS OF BUYING A NEW CAR, YOU SHOULD WEAR A ROLEX.

ROLEX

U.S. Economists View Inflation as Main 1974 Worry

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (AP)—Recession or not, the United States' main economic worry for 1974, as well as the next four years, is continuing inflation, a survey of 415 corporate economists concludes.

This is despite the fact that nearly all of those surveyed by the National Association of Business Economists predict a business slowdown next year that will bring a drop in housing starts and corporate profits. They also see a significant decrease in the growth of the gross national product.

"We accept the soft-landing view—or a slowdown without a recession—but believe that it will entail a price climb that will be high by virtually all prior peacetime standards," said Robert C. Dederick of the Northern Trust Co., a Chicago bank.

The survey is considered the first forecast of 1974 by major economists from a wide range of industries throughout the country. The participants include economic experts from manufacturers, banks, research and trade associations, specializing in a wide range of areas from taxation and federal control of the money supply to mathematical models and intuitive guesswork.

Honduras, El Salvador Open Peace Talks

MEXICO CITY, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—El Salvador and Honduras opened formal peace talks here yesterday to normalize relations after a "football war" in 1969 in which more than 1,000 persons were killed and thousands were made homeless.

Mexico is acting as "referee" in the negotiations, which are expected to last three months.

Border problems are the main stumbling block in the talks, which will also cover trade and war reparations payments. The four-day war erupted in July, 1969, when El Salvador invaded Honduras. The Honduras had earlier expelled thousands of Salvadoran migrants after a controversial three-match football series won by El Salvador.

Lag in Sanitation Abets Cholera, Italy Is Warned

ROME, Sept. 16 (Reuters)—Italian Environment Minister Achille Occhetto strongly attacked the country's sanitary conditions today and warned that drastic measures must be taken for Italy to avoid living under a permanent cholera threat.

In an interview with the Rome weekly magazine Tempo, Mr. Occhetto said Italy's three-week-old cholera outbreak, which has claimed 26 lives, "was not an unrepeatable event."

"It is a consequence of progressive degradation of the environment, of carelessness and indifference, of polluted seas and dirty cities," he added.

The minister also claimed that "out of 6,000 Italian towns, only 23 have really efficient purification plants."

Mr. Occhetto called for the establishment of a coordinating center for ecological defense to remedy the situation.

The influential Milan newspaper, Corriere della Sera, said yesterday the cholera outbreak was "payment for years of mistakes."

"An ecological catastrophe has struck Naples but it is being cured by the use of injections," the paper added.

Brezhnev Bulgarian Visit

MOSCOW, Sept. 16 (AP)—Leonid I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the Soviet Communist party, will visit Bulgaria later this month, Tass reported today.

Marlboro

In Dry West Africa

The Battle to Repel A Growing Sahara

By William Tuohy

OUAGADOUGOU, Upper Volta—Here in this small, dusty, hot capital town with the colorful name, technical experts and government leaders have been seeking ways to cope with the overwhelming problem in this part of Africa—the drought.

The leaders of the six affected nations of West Africa have agreed to form a permanent organization to fight the drought. They have agreed that the area faces a continuing emergency and herculean efforts are needed to prevent matters from getting worse.

In an area the size of the United States, the drought has ravaged the more than 20 million inhabitants, their animals, their crops and the economies of six of the world's poorest nations: Upper Volta, Mauritania, Senegal, Mali, Niger and Chad.

The area is known as the Sahel zone from the Arabic word meaning "edge of the sea."

In this case, the sea is a cruel one: It is the vast, undulating, remorseless Sahara Desert, which has been relentlessly moving southward into the grazing lands and savanna country of West Africa.

The desert's encroachment has been hastened by a long period of low rainfall, now in its sixth year, and by calamitous overgrazing in the marginal areas along the Sahara's rim.

100 Miles

In some areas, the desert has moved south by 100 miles during the last two years.

This last summer, the drought has caused the deaths of hundreds, perhaps thousands, of people and hundreds of thousands, perhaps millions, of animals. But not even generalized estimates are available; reliable statistics—or any statistics at all—are absolutely lacking.

By all accounts, however, hundreds of thousands of lives and millions upon millions of animals would have been lost had it not been for the \$135 million food airlift by the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, assisted by the United States and other countries. Fully 470,000 tons of food were shipped to West Africa during this past summer.

The rains have fallen now in the Sahel, and except in remote pockets in northern Mali, Niger and Chad, the immediate fear of starvation is over.

But, as Maurice J. Williams, U.S. relief coordinator, put it last week: "The task facing the peoples of the Sahel in coping with the effects of five years of drought has begun. Crops are poor. Production and income have been lost. Food will remain short over most of the coming year. Cattle are dead, and people have lost all means of livelihood. Soils are debilitated, formerly productive Sahel lands have deteriorated. Resources in human health and in resources have been brought down. The needs ahead are great."

Study Session

It was to consider these problems that technicians from FAO, the U.S. Agency for International Development, the World Bank, agriculture ministers and chiefs of state of the Sahel countries met here.

The Sahelians' first proposals were enormous: expenditure: nearly \$3 billion in expenditures over a 10-year span. These proposals envisaged wide-ranging projects to develop the world's most undeveloped countries.

The proposals were scaled down by the ministers of the countries and their heads of state—at the urging of the Western technical experts and financiers, who suggested concentrating on more realistic projects.

The final preliminary figure the conference came up with was slightly less than \$1 billion in projects—although the president of Niger suggested that his country could use more than \$3 billion dollars in aid.

The aid to the drought zone will fall into short and long-term assistance.

The short-term aid is designed to keep the people alive through next summer since the 1973 harvest next month is expected to be well below normal because many of the seed grains were washed before the planting season in the spring.

But it would not be unusual for the deputies to be stalled on problems that key political figures could cut through. Meeting in Nairobi will be George Shultz for the United States, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for France, Helmut Schmidt for West Germany, Eisaku Ichiki for Japan and Anthony Barber for Britain.

A key aide who has lived with the negotiations since the Committee of 20 was created at the Washington IMF annual meeting last year put it this way: "The nature of the process is such that there is never much to announce until the whole thing falls into place."

difficult, long-term measures will be needed.

The projects range all the way from dams and reforestation to building roads and railroads within the countries to improve transport to the Sahel regions.

Obviously, such programs could run into billions of dollars, and the question becomes one of priorities and financing.

Toward that end, teams from FAO, U.S. Aid and the World Bank are preparing to survey the area soon to determine which projects would be the most effective and financially feasible.

"Also," one official here says, "these six countries are very low in management expertise, so there is no point devising projects that have no chance of being carried out."

The kinds of projects that seem most productive, to Western agronomists here, are those that involve reseeded lands and proper range, water and herd management.

"The situation is not unlike that which the United States faced during the 1930s in the Dust Bowl," Mr. Williams said. "It took tough laws and range management to turn that area back into the productive land it is today. The same sort of thing could be done here."

"This area has been plagued by drought and water use," another expert said. "Too many wells are dug in the wrong place. These such herdsmen tries to maximize his own flock, which is natural, but without any regard for the collective damage the herds are doing to the land."

"The Sahel was badly overgrazed and that's one reason the desert has made such headway. Without scrub and plants, water is not held, and semi-arid grazing land turns to desert."

A Blessing?

Some authorities believe that this year's damage to the herds might not be as altogether bad thing, but a blessing in disguise if the animal herds are reconstituted more rationally.

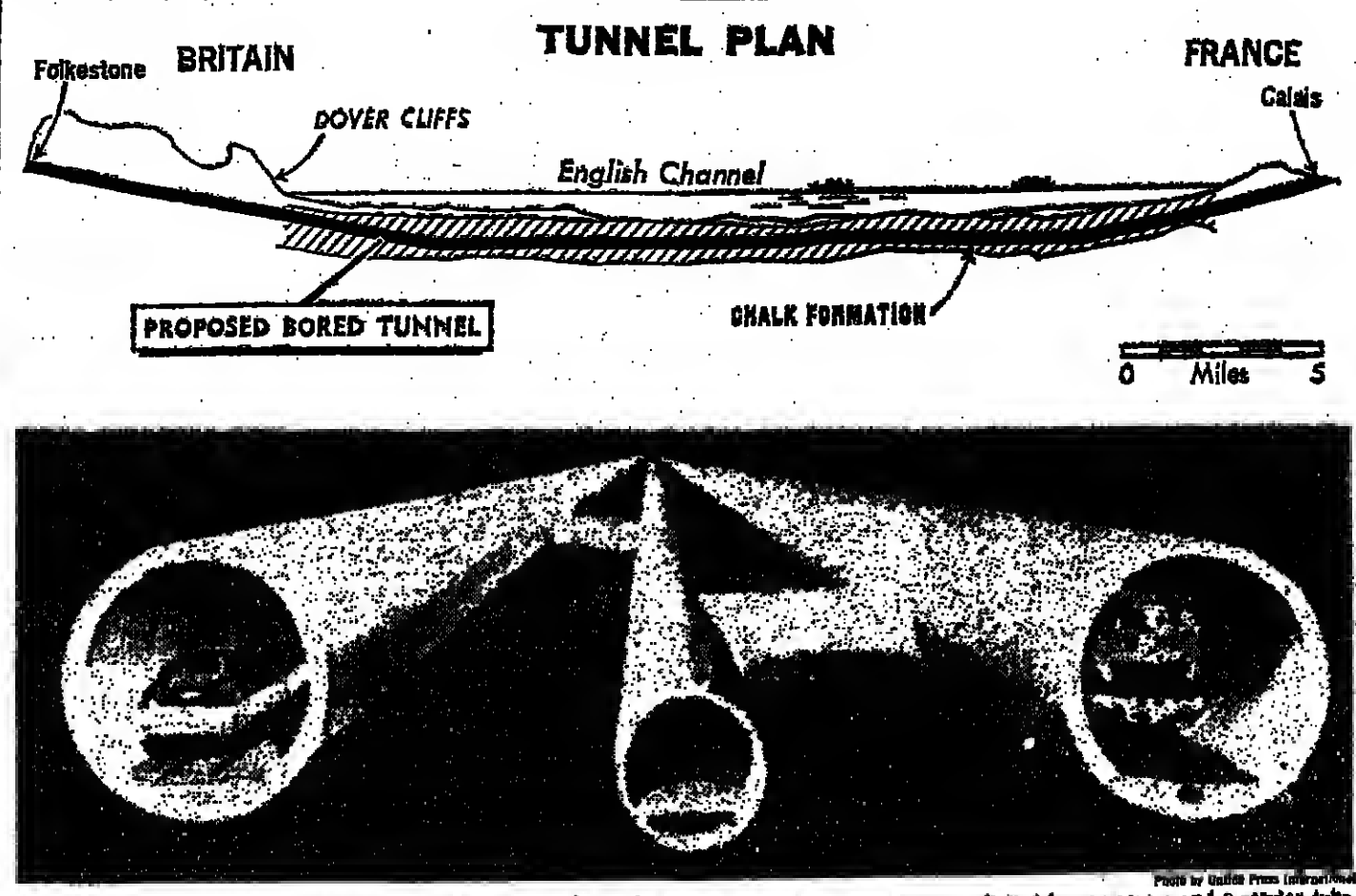
"There are far too many goats," one official explained. "The goat is very unproductive. It eats far more than it produces in milk or meat. Not only that, but the goat eats the plants, destroying their roots, and they die."

"It would be a good thing if goats were to be outlawed as a grazing animal in the Sahel."

Yet, to outlaw goat-raising is to fly in the face of tribal practices followed for centuries.

And in many ways it is the nomadic and semi-nomadic way of life that in part is responsible for the condition of the Sahel—and will be hardest to change.

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The proposed tunnel under the English Channel would have two tubes with railroad tracks, linked by crossovers and a service tube.

If You Can't Escape Them, Join Them

By Richard Eder

LONDON (NYT)—When Sir Lintorn Simmons wrote the accompanying statement, the beginnings of an English Channel tunnel had actually been made. His attack was only part of a general offensive, joined in by Browning, Tennyson and T. H. Hulsey among others, that conjured up the specter of thousands of French soldiers, disguised as day-trippers, riding through the tunnel, pulling pistols from picnic boxes, and seizing Dover.

Parliament came to their support and another of the perennial schemes for joining Britain to the Continent collapsed. The line of English sentiment against such a link is unbroken from Shakespeare, with his glorification of the "scattered isle," to a British Animal Society man who warned recently of the thousands of mice, rats and other rabies-bearing beasts that he contended would come pelting through a tunnel as soon as it was built.

Yes, last week Prime Minister Edward Heath gave the go-ahead to what will be—starting the unexpected—the definitive Channel tunnel project. The French have long favored the tunnel.

There was nothing sudden about the decision. The tunnel project has been under preparation for the last nine years or so, under both Tory and Labor governments. Although there will be criticism in Parliament, there are no signs of a full-scale political assault. There is opposition, though.

The organization and financing of the project, half-British, half-French, is a complicated package of public and private initiative. The government likes to call it a public venture with private money, but it is hardly that simple.

Two groups of companies—one British plus some Americans, one French—will raise the estimated \$2 billion for the

"It is inconceivable that any government in England can entertain for a moment a proposal that, by destroying our perfect insularity, will make a breach in the natural defense of our island fortress—a defense for which we cannot be too grateful to a merciful providence."

—Sir Lintorn Simmons, in the 1880s.

tunnel and build it. The two governments, however, will guarantee the borrowings. If the tunnel fails to pay for itself, the public will have to pay for it.

The British government says it is certain that the tunnel, to be completed by 1990, will make money. Its projections show 30 million passengers and 10 million tons of freight going through it by 1990. It will consist of two reinforced tubes, pushed through the chalk Channel bed and carrying one railroad line each. Between them will run a center tube for servicing and ventilation and to relieve the push of air when trains go through at 30 or 40 mph. The tunnel will run 33 miles, of which 23 will be under the water.

The tunnel has two main purposes. One is to act as a link between the railroads of Britain and Europe, to attract new passengers with the three-and-a-half-hour trip from London to Paris (with airport delays, this is about what it takes by plane) and to lure freight from trucks to trains. The train trip between the two capitals now, using a ferry, takes about six hours.

The second purpose is to provide a car and truck shuttle under the Channel between the terminals near Calais and near Folkestone. The vehicles will drive on to

special trains that will leave as frequently as every four minutes, and the trip is to take 25 minutes.

The main criticism attack on the project centers on this dual, somewhat contradictory function. Southern England is overcrowded—its roads, its living space, its economy. The whole emphasis of development policy is toward the north. The first of the tunnel's functions is compatible with this; the second may not be.

If the tunnel's convenience diverts freight to rail transport, there will be a minimal cluttering of Kent and the southern London region, other than the space taken up by the terminal and the new rail link north. But, if, as critics suspect, the tunnel is mainly used to land trucks in Kent, it will worsen, not alleviate, the situation of the choked roads of the southeast.

There are other criticisms. At a time when London is plagued by bombs and bomb scares, the vulnerability of a tunnel to anybody with a telephone and an Irish brogue is bitterly apparent.

Eventually, a tunnel would put many of the Channel ferry routes out of business. When that happens, an hour's interruption in the tunnel would be even more chaotic.

Whatever the arguments about the Channel tunnel, however, the prospect is that for the first time in the 170 years or so that it has been under discussion, somebody will be proved right. "Something there is that does not love a wall," Robert Frost said. Right now many Englishmen, busy about the Common Market, would say that this something is mainly Edward Heath. But Mr. Heath believes that in a decade or two it will come to include the great majority of his countrymen.

What Makes Ivan Run Russia Still Trying To 'Bury' the West

By Murray Soeger

MOSCOW—In their drive to expand in all fields of human endeavor, the leaders of the modern Soviet Union have harnessed two strong energy forces.

The first, and most important, is the adrenalin of patriotism. Long treated as a backward, primitive, crude society, the Russians love to prove that their strength and ability can match anyone's. Their force is the historic love of country, Mother Russia, which sustained the nation through three cruel invasions in a century.

This same love and pride for country is seen in modern Soviet athletes and intellectuals who want their country to shed its historic inferiority complex and take the leading role that it also and strength warrant in all measures of international standing.

The second force, which in sports complements the patriotic drive, is the ideological pressure of the Communist party to prove that Marxist-Leninism will produce a superior society. Since the party makes all the vital decisions in the country, it decides how much of the national resources will be invested in different areas of activity.

Thus, the nation is determined to show the world it has the finest sportsmen and thousands of millions of rubles are spent to find, train, pamper and display athletes. The results of all international contests, especially the Olympic Games, were studied and the strengths and weaknesses of the Soviet teams analyzed.

Now, instead of producing only female shooters and men who can add and shoot targets, the Russians can watch their sprinters, swimmers and basketball players rival the symbols of capitalism, the Americans.

Khrushchev Period

This goal of surpassing the Americans and other non-Socialists, is limited these days in comparison with the bombastic Nikita Khrushchev period.

Khrushchev in 1958 set out to achieve a goal of having the Soviet Union catch up with the United States in per capita production by 1970, or earlier. By the target date, Khrushchev was just another aging politician and the goal was buried with most of his other big propaganda efforts.

Likewise, Khrushchev wanted the Soviet Union to develop its own human and material resources, with a little help from the Eastern satellite states, in outdoing the United States.

That theme of autarky has been quietly abandoned by the more subtle contemporary leaders, Leonid I. Brezhnev, Alexei N. Kossygin and Nikolai V. Podgorniy. Now the official theme

is to seek outside investment and technology to speed the building of an efficient, stronger Soviet Union.

This reversal of 80 years of history is explained to the Soviet people as a policy originally endorsed by Lenin during his short tenure as national leader immediately after the 1917 Revolution. The current leaders assert that the Soviet Union has developed so strongly that the capitalist countries can no longer afford to isolate the Soviets from the world from the advances of international commerce.

A more objective view of this policy change was offered recently by Ota Sil, a leading Czech economist who fled Prague in 1968 when Soviet tanks quashed the local Socialist efforts to reform their system.

Growth Race

"The past decade has made clear that the Communist economies are losing the crucially important growth race with the West and that the technological gap between the two systems is growing," he said.

The goal of exceeding capitalism has never been abandoned. It has only been restated to fit the experience of the last 20 years. The tactics for winning the contest have been changed. The current goal was stated clearly by the authoritative journal, World Economics and International Relations.

"Socialism's historic mission is to defeat capitalism in the field of guaranteeing the continuous upward and flourish of the productive forces, the rise of social production, efficiency and the all-round satisfaction of the people's requirements, and it shall win."

So far, however, the 1970s have not been a good decade for this ambition. Instead of seeing new scientific and technical breakthroughs, the world has witnessed the slowing of Soviet growth and development and unusual administrative failures.

While they were the first nation to put a satellite into outer space in 1957, the Russians have now fallen far behind in overall space technology. Many American experts are dubious that the Russians will be able to hold up their half of the planned joint mission of 1973.

Inventor's Complaint

This failure of follow-through seems to be characteristic of Soviet technology. Boris Danilov, chairman of the Moscow Council of Inventors, complained bitterly this spring and cited many examples of designers who were unable to get their innovations either tested or put into production despite their obvious merits.

"I have gained experience in the fight against bureaucracy and opposition to innovations in technology," he said.

It seems that while the party's interest and support can produce good sportsmen, it inhibits technological and scientific development.

Because of the rigidities of central planning, and the party's demand for building international prestige, the Russians seem to invest heavily in show projects while letting basic research and development founder. They have made breakthroughs such as the SST and Sputnik but have failed to follow up these triumphs or to build on the knowledge obtained to civilian uses. The apparent achievement of military technology also seems to have little application to the home front.

Because of this characteristic, the Russians are able to send rockets toward Mars but must get help from Italy, France and the United States to build decent cars and trucks. They can fly an SST but cannot make an adequate light bulb or automatic washing machine. These anomalies show up when the Russians are challenged to produce a list of technical and manufactured goods that can be sold in international markets.

The Journal World Economics listed these items in which Soviet technology exceeded the U.S.: the SST; construction of hydroelectric stations and the transmission of super-high voltage over long distances; use of continuous steel teeming process and electric welding; efficient production of pig iron and use of railroad equipment. The Journal could have included a technique for producing aluminum from low-grade ore, a process now licensed to the major American producers.

By looking to the West for technical assistance and financial support, the Russians are admitting that they have failed to produce the new ideas and machines needed to overhaul their inefficient economy.

It seems that Communism and perestroika are not a catch all in producing fine sportsmen. After all, there is no special Socialist way to run the 100 meters. But the two ingredients conflict in producing scientific advancement since party rules prohibit free discussion and exploration outside the official line.

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Forthcoming Meeting Crucial for World Money System

By Hobart Rowen

...in all these negotiations, you take a couple of steps forward and one step backward. It is hard work."—Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz, at a press conference Sept. 6.

WASHINGTON (NYT)—Next Sunday in Nairobi, Kenya, the world's leading finance ministers and central bankers will try to agree on an outline of a new international monetary system.

If that group, known as the Committee of 20, is able to reach a compromise on the biggest of outstanding issues, it will so report to the annual meeting of the International Monetary Fund, which begins the following morning.

The IMF would then release a "progress report" and give the Committee of 20 a mandate to put specifics on paper for approval at the 1974 annual meeting.

That is the optimistic prediction for the Nairobi meeting, which some regard as the most crucial for the IMF since it ratified the creation of "paper gold"—the Special Drawing Rights—in Rio de Janeiro in 1969.

However, in view of the apparently inconclusive session of the Committee of 20 deputies in Paris early in September, which found the United States and the major European powers still deadlocked on some major issues, Sunday's meeting could produce a stalemate.

But it would not be unusual for the deputies to be stalled on problems that key political figures could cut through. Meeting in Nairobi will be George Shultz for the United States, Valéry Giscard d'Estaing for France, Helmut Schmidt for West Germany, Eisaku Ichiki for Japan and Anthony Barber for Britain.

A key aide who has lived with the negotiations since the Committee of 20 was created at the Washington IMF annual meeting last year put it this way: "The nature of the process is such that there is never much to announce until the whole thing falls into place."

What it boils down to is whether the major powers can eventually agree on a new set of "stable but adjustable" exchange rates, which would mean abandoning the present ad hoc regime of largely floating rates.

There is pressure for a return to some degree of fixed currency relationships, but not the rigid pattern of the old Bretton Woods system.

Last week's IMF annual report opposed too much flexibility (it must be borne in mind that when rates float, the IMF, as the policeman of the system, has a much reduced role).

Many businessmen and bankers are still wary of the uncertainties created by fluctuating rates of exchange, although a recent report by the Committee for Economic Development indicates they are beginning to learn to live with them.

Former Treasury Under Secretary Robert V. Roosa recently argued that this year's experience shows "that a policy of unrestricted floating invited speculative aberrations that were at least as disruptive as any that occurred in earlier times when established parties were being maintained."

Obviously, the economic brains assembled in Nairobi will be looking for a halfway house that will be somewhere between the Bretton Woods system and a completely undisciplined float. Whether they can achieve such a compromise will be the real test of the conference.

The whole exercise is keyed to restructuring an international system to insure a continued high level of trade among the Western countries.

Opening to the East

A secondary goal is to open up the monetary system to the Communist countries, to give them a chance to come out of economic isolation. This prospect is being stressed especially by the French government.

The continued flow of trade, which gained substantially last year despite monetary uncertainties, would be threatened if the

monetary system should collapse, as it did in the early 1930s.

For a long period following World War II the Bretton Woods institutions—the IMF and the World Bank—successfully served to promote world trade, and, to a degree, the economic development of the poor nations.

On the monetary side, the system was based on fixed exchange rates, with the U.S. dollar, converted into gold at \$35 an ounce, as the centerpiece.

But the long prosperity that followed the war gave way in the 1960s to one monetary crisis after another. The dollar shortage became a dollar glut, as the United States began to run enormous trade deficits, a situation worsened by the Vietnam War.

Meanwhile, the West German and Japanese economies boomed, helped by the fact that the World War II victors deliberately set the initial value of the yen and the mark very low to give the defeated countries a head start on economic recovery.

What resulted was a distortion of money relationships: The yen and the mark became undervalued and the dollar became seriously overvalued. That helped Japanese and West German exports and began to hurt American sales abroad.

By mid-1971 the dollar was in such trouble that President Nixon ordered the remaining technical link between the dollar and gold, making it totally nonconvertible. The problem was that the United States no longer owned enough gold to pay off its dollar obligations.

After some months of bitter feeling, during which the Europeans accused the United States of "benign neglect," the major powers agreed on the first of two broad realignments of currency. This was the December, 1971, Smithsonian Agreement, which devalued the dollar by 7.89 percent by raising the price of gold by 8.8 percent to \$38 an ounce. Other currencies were marked up—the yen, for example, by nearly 17 percent.

But the Smithsonian Agreement, which Mr. Nixon enthusiastically hailed as "the greatest monetary agreement in the history of the world," proved to be inadequate to turn around the serious U.S. trade deficit. Ultimately, a new dollar devaluation—and additional realignments of other currencies—proved necessary.

At last year's IMF meeting, Mr. Shultz took the initiative in trying to replace the Bretton Woods rules with reforms that would reduce the dollar's role and substitute SDRs as the *numeraire*, or denominator, of a new system.

Mr. Shultz's controversial proposal would, in effect, require any country amassing excess international reserves to change its exchange rate or suffer international sanctions.

That proposal—and what to do about the dollar "overhang," estimated at \$90 to \$100 billion—are still at the root of the debate that will dominate the talks at Nairobi.

At the moment, most currencies are "floating," while the European Common Market nations try to stay together as a bloc. This somewhat confusing system is the product of the second realignment. That began with a new flight from the dollar early this year and resulted in the second devaluation of the dollar—by 10 percent—on Feb. 11.

In March, the leading ministers at a Paris session cut away the last vestiges of Bretton Woods: The Common Market currencies would try to maintain a fixed relationship, but they would no longer intervene to maintain a fixed rate for the dollar. This began the current "floating" experiment.

Why was there a flight from the dollar early this year? One reason was a distrust of all paper currencies. Another was the Washington affair. But most importantly, stability in U.S. prices was being eroded by a new inflationary wave, in part because the administration—to the amazement of its European friends—junked a moderately successful Phase-2 wage-price policy for a mani-

fested watered-down Phase-3 version.

What followed from May to July was what French President Georges Pompidou called the "third devaluation" of the dollar, a steady depreciation against European currencies that at times brought the value of the dollar down 40 percent, compared with pre-Smithsonian levels.

At this level, many felt, the dollar had gone full circle from being undervalued to overvalued to undervalued again. Indeed, the cheaper dollar stimulated American exports to the point that a trade surplus reappeared in the second quarter of 1973, and it is possible that there may be a "plus" figure for this year as a whole, compared with a \$6.7-billion deficit in 1972.

The spectacular depreciation of the dollar appeared to do one other thing: It galvanized the major powers into a more cooperative effort to find their way out of the muddle. The United States agreed, for its part, to a flexible system of market intervention, not to support any given rate for the dollar, but to assure orderly markets.

It negotiated additional "swap" arrangements with other major countries, giving it a source of deutsche marks, Swiss francs and other currencies with which to buy dollars when the dollar came under severe pressure.

Beginning in the last week of July, the dollar started a steady recovery from the depths of its second devaluation, the balance of trade began to improve and the international community, while the United States has no option except to pay out the assets. "That's too mechanical," said a top U.S. official, "and too one-sided. It puts all the pressure on the deficit countries."

French Finance Minister Giscard d'Estaing has some part of this way toward the U.S. position by proposing to penalize a country running a chronic balance-of-payments surplus. Such a country, under a reformed monetary system, would not be allowed to present all of its surplus of dollars for gold or SDRs.

This is a touchy point. In a speech to the IMF last year, Mr. Shultz argued that disproportionate gains or losses in monetary reserves would be the best single

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From Common Market

Italy Seeking More Aid For Impoverished South

By Paul Hofmann

ROME (NYT)—Italy is due to receive substantial aid for its poor South from the European Economic Community, but it wants more.

The government is now preparing a high-pressure drive in the other capitals of the nine-nation Common Market to obtain increased development funds for the Mezzogiorno—the part of Italy extending south from Rome and the islands of Sicily and Sardinia.

At stake is about \$2.5 billion that the Common Market plans to spend in each of the next three years in impoverished regions of member countries.

Italy, Britain and Ireland will be the main beneficiaries of the proposed regional development fund. West Germany and France are to be the biggest contributors.

Under the preliminary understandings, one-third of the regional fund would be allocated to Italy's Mezzogiorno, 27 percent to struggling areas in Britain—including Northern Ireland—and the rest to pockets of unemployment in other countries of the EEC.

Italy has served notice that it wants a half of all Common Market funds for regional development, but has indicated that it might settle for 40 percent.

West Germany, which will have

to pay more than any other member of the group into the new fund, seems reluctant to agree to an increased share for Italy.

Italian government officials will be engaged in the next few weeks in arm-twisting and statistics-shuffling in Bonn and the other Common Market capitals to get more money for the Mezzogiorno.

Much of the lobbying and haggling is over the yardsticks for the appointment of the community's development aid. Unemployment, underemployment and per capita income in poor regions, and migration out of them, are among the criteria that are to be taken into account.

By any standard, the Mezzogiorno appears to be the most destitute area in the Common Market.

Italian officials hope that the community's new regional fund will start functioning by the beginning of next year.

While the Rome government is pressing for maximum development aid from the Common Market, it is preparing also to ask parliament to replenish Italy's own fund for the Mezzogiorno.

Critics of Italy's development policy long have contended that much of the money for southern Italy has been squandered, and they point now to the cholera outbreak in the Naples and Bari areas as proof that millions of southerners still live in poverty and lack essential services.

According to the minister for the Mezzogiorno, Carlo Donat Cattin, the government intends to concentrate on three major projects in the south. They are a \$50-million plan for cleaning the dangerously polluted Bay of Naples and other urgent public works in the Naples area; a large-scale drainage and irrigation program in Apulia, and Basilicata in the southeast; and an investment package for Calabria, on the toe of Italy's boot.

The minister for the Mezzogiorno indicated that the long-discussed project of a bridge to span the Strait of Messina between the mainland and Sicily may be started as a part of the Calabria development package.

Italy also is trying to persuade large corporations in other Common Market countries to invest in the Mezzogiorno. Industries in West Germany, France and other Western European countries are employing more than a million migrant workers from southern Italy but so far have shown little interest in building manufacturing plants there.



'Silent, Upon a Peak...'

In a noisy world he was a silent man; he cultivated his interests privately—or as privately as a prince and a king can do so. His public presence was impressive, for behind that towering figure one could glimpse the centuries of dramatic history the crown he never embodied. But Gustaf VI Adolf was friendly and approachable, appropriate to the role which the possessor of one of Europe's oldest thrones should play in one of the world's strongest democracies. One may regret his silence, for "like stout Cortez" in Keats's sonnet, he had stood upon a peak and seen much of the world's story unfold.

There was irony in King Gustaf's death on the eve of a national election in Sweden—but then, there were many ironies in his career. He lived long in the shadow of the throne before he mounted it. And the heir of his namesake, Gustavus Adolphus, and of Charles XII, military geniuses both, with profound effect upon the Europe of the 17th and 18th centuries, watched two world wars swirl around a Sweden that remained neutral.

He saw ancient dynasties collapse—the Romanovs of Russia, the Hohenzollerns of Germany, the Habsburgs of Austria, the Bourbons of Spain, Italy's House of Savoy, Turkey's Ottoman Sultans. He was still a prince when the king of Great Britain and

emperor of India resigned his throne for the woman he loved, and just a short time before Gustaf became king, Leopold of Belgium, of that House of Saxe-Coburg which was so long and so closely entwined in European royalty, abdicated in favor of his son, Baudoin. Yet Gustaf himself was descended from the son of a Bernese lawyer, from that Jean Bernadotte who became a marshal of the Emperor Napoleon I.

The future of Sweden is far more likely to be shaped by Sunday's election than by Saturday's accession of King Carl XVI Gustaf to a throne whose authority has been steadily whittled away, and which is on the verge of being reduced to the merest formality. The days when a Gustavus Vasa (or, for that matter, a Bernadotte) could alter the destiny of Scandinavia and affect that of a continent are long past. Perhaps Gustaf may be assigned only a footnote to history, or, at most, his reign will be used as a convenient chronological device within which that history will be written. But the story might be the richer had Gustaf set it down from his own, half detached, half deeply involved, viewpoint. He was an intelligent man, whose perceptions over the near-century of his life might have shed light on humanity's transition from hereditary rule to the melody of sources of power that prevails today.

Wanted: A World Food Policy

In this time of record American harvests, tens of millions of people around the world are malnourished and near starvation, particularly in the three nations of the South Asian subcontinent and in the six West African countries struck by drought. This grim paradox results from the vagaries of weather, from the constant growth in world population (by 75 million a year), from the failure of poor countries to tend adequately to their own agriculture and from the rising affluence of the world's "haves." Affluence has drawn food into those countries able to pay and put food beyond the economic reach of the poor. The single most important contribution recently to the world poor's hunger was the immense Soviet grain purchases of 1972—about 30 million tons, enough for a subsistence diet for a year for perhaps 120-150 million people.

A kind of great debate is going on among the experts on the world food situation on the issue of whether the current shortfall represents simply a down in a continuing series of ups and downs, or a fundamentally new condition of indefinite global scarcity. We will not presume today to offer a judgment on that question but we will observe that it is a good deal more than academic. For if you believe the shortfall is temporary, you will do relatively little more than wait for the weather to improve, while if you believe the shortfall is more serious, far more difficult steps are mandated, both among the food-short and food-surplus nations.

The U.S. government currently takes the view that the scarcity is short-term. From this view flows its policy of selling as much food as possible commercially and providing only the leftovers for relief. Actually, there are almost no leftovers; Food for Peace, the old surplus-disposal program, is all but dead. The administration is not even sure it wants to discuss the matter in public. It has been invited by the UN Food and Agriculture Organization to a meeting of food exporters on Thursday in Rome. The FAO is eager to build support for the idea of a world food bank that would build up "deposits" in times of surplus and lend or give them out in times of scarcity. The United States, reluc-

tant to enter a forum where it could expect to be pressed on this idea, may boycott the Rome meeting. A boycott will lead many people in the world to regard the United States as indifferent to world hunger.

In fact, the United States has no comprehensive policy to guide it in this area. It is no better prepared in food than in oil. The condition of world food scarcity is too new and tentative. Everyone understands that such a condition requires a much higher measure of international cooperation, but it has not even begun. Henry Kissinger noted the other day that Americans, oriented to a free market, have traditionally resisted the idea of world commodity agreements; recent suggestions to that end have found little favor. He is right. The Treasury Department's eyes pop at the payments returned by farm sales abroad. The Agriculture Department focuses on opening export markets. The State Department grimaces at the foreign policy fallout—the image of indifference and the risk that hunger will produce chaos—but at least until now it has been unable to draw attention to its concern.

The United States has a large vital interest in agricultural trade. But it also has a large vital interest in seeing that millions do not starve. Moral as well as political considerations thus require the United States to acknowledge those new conditions which compel the shaping of a national food policy that takes into account its proper role in world affairs. To make such a policy would demand coordination—that is, conflict and presidential resolution—of the different conceived interest groups and branches of government. It would also demand extensive cooperation with other nations on matters of emergency supplies, on assistance to local agricultural development, and on trade. It is shameful that the United States even hesitates to show up in an international forum, such as the FAO meeting in Rome, to discuss an immense and urgent international problem. The absence of the United States would bespeak not only a political shortfall but a moral shortfall as well.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

International Opinion

European Security Conference

The Warsaw Pact nations want this second, or committee, stage of the conference to get through its agenda quickly and agree on a declaration which, confirming not only Europe's postwar frontiers, but also relaxation within the status quo, could be celebrated with a summit meeting. The West, though aware that substantive discussions in Geneva are likely to prove more difficult than were the Helsinki preparatory talks, wants them to go on until they achieve real, instead of purely rhetorical, results.

The East's sense of urgency is understandable. It is not just that a summit meet-

ing would once again display Mr. Brezhnev to the world as a man of peace... it would also ensure that the Warsaw Pact states achieved their public relations aim. But more important... perhaps, is the fact that a gallop through the agreed agenda of the conference for the purpose of an early summit would allow the East to ride roughshod over the hopes of a freer flow of people and ideas which Western proposals in this sphere have raised. Hardliners throughout the Warsaw Pact states have been busy trying to smother these hopes with counter-propaganda and uproot them through practical measures.

—From the Guardian (London).

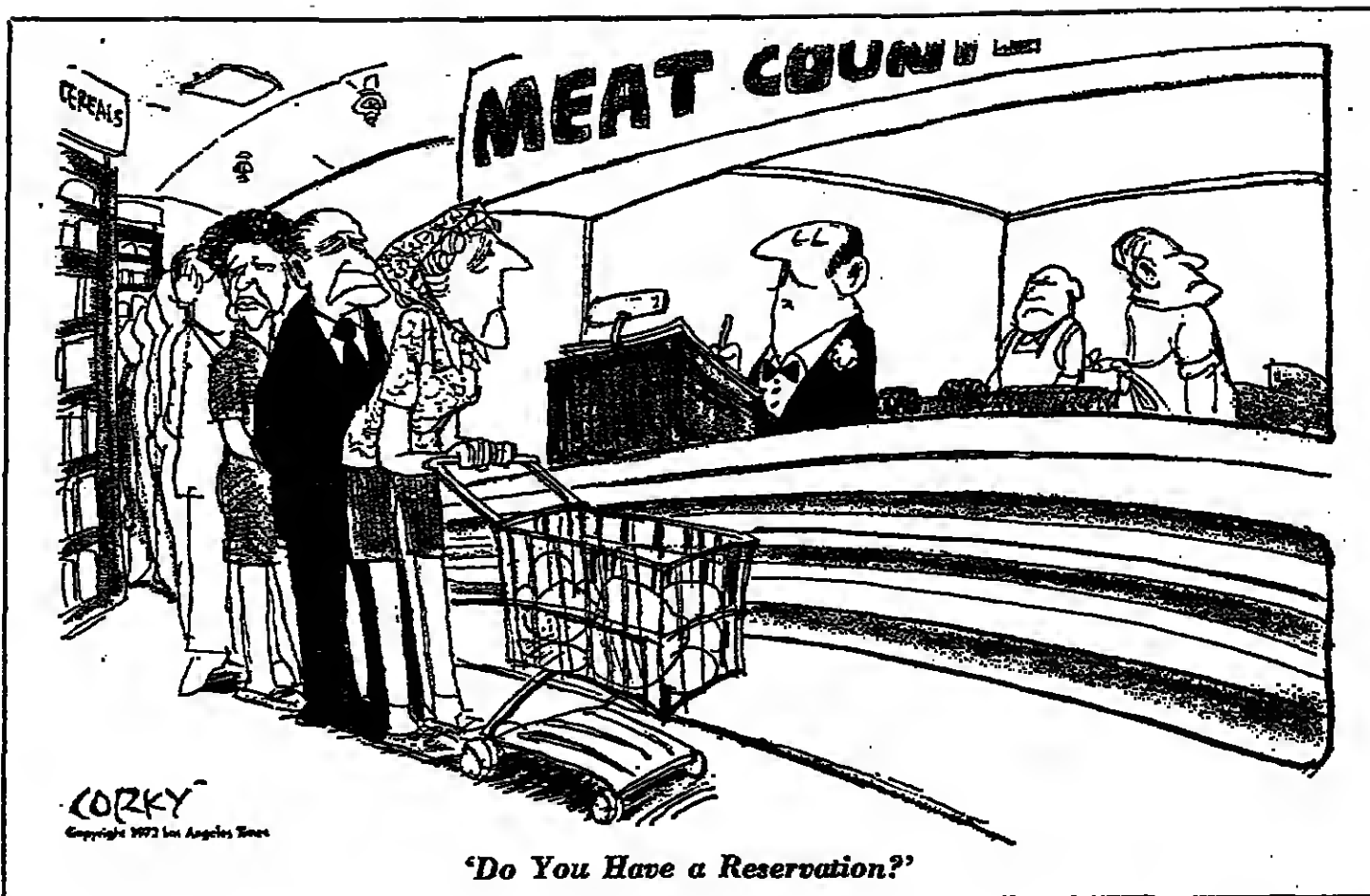
In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

September 17, 1898
TO THE EDITOR—In the great challenge between Latins and Saxons, which has taken place this year in the Caribbean and Pacific seas, the latter race has won. But if the North Americans have succeeded in driving out the Nation whose banner flew the first in these formerly unknown territories, they can't succeed so easily in striking her name out of the history of a Continent discovered by her sons.
—A Spanish Reader.

Fifty Years Ago

September 17, 1923
MAINZ—Permission is now given to Germans to travel without restrictions between unoccupied Germany and the occupied Rhineland and Ruhr areas. This decision, which was taken by the Allied Rhineland High Commission, comes into force today. The restrictions were imposed as a remedial measure against acts of sabotage, particularly after the bomb explosion in a Belgian troop train.



Above and Below Whose Seas?

By C. L. Sulzberger

NEW YORK—Fifteen years ago (Sept. 15, 1958) the United States signed four conventions approved by a Geneva conference on maritime law, but the curious fact is that there is still probably less world agreement on the rights of nations in or under the high seas than ever before. The one more confusing legal area is definition of national air limitations.

The only serious effort to describe the latter is the old Roman principle—based on assumption that the earth was flat—that surface boundaries could be considered as extending upward to the heavens. There has been no agreed modification of this archaic concept since men and their machines began penetrating outer space.

As a consequence, Soviet and American satellites are violating the theoretical air space of each other and almost every country many times a day, even if nobody complains. The sole effective assertion of sovereignty above a nation is by actual, not potential, use of anti-aircraft weapons. Had Francis Gary Powers been flying in a low-level satellite instead of a high-level plane, the U-2 spy incident might have been differently described.

Anarchy Prevails

Territorial waters have customarily been recognized as within three miles of a country ever since the 18th century when that was considered maximum artillery range for shore defense. This tradition faded after World War II, and a meeting at Geneva last month, preparing for UN conferences here in November and at Santiago, Chile, next year, overwhelmingly agreed on extending the limit to twelve miles. But this does little to end prevailing anarchy; many lands claim up to 200 miles off their coasts.

In earlier days it was accepted that the seas belong to no one. Now it is widely held that they belong to everyone as a common heritage. But where general ownership begins and ends is as difficult to define as the question of territorial air, which is inordinately accepted as maximum altitude of winged planes. For international sea and air there has been no formalized accord such as that which neutralized Antarctica (at least as far as Washington and Moscow are concerned).

Various lands argue special viewpoints on maritime matters. Some, with heavy offshore fish runs, like Peru, claim 200-mile limits to exclude the trawler and whaling fleets of distant lands

like Japan or Norway. Special problems are posed by narrow straits leading from one sea to another and to which naval powers insist they must have free access.

Now, in addition to fishing and strategic questions, new problems are assuming importance. Experiments in water farming are being pursued in the hope of increasing world food supplies. Pollution has become a major problem and every seaside country wants to guarantee its waters' cleanliness. Finally, the ocean floor has been recognized as a vast treasury of mineral wealth.

The United States, Japan and West Germany have developed technical means for exploring and exploiting valuable submarine deposits, many of them in short supply on land. At least 40 companies from different lands have

already invested hundreds of millions of dollars in this new kind of prospecting.

The Howard Hughes organization has reportedly built two specialized vessels at a cost of \$250 million for what is called nodules mining. Nodules, varying in size from pebbles to immense boulders, were created on sea beds through the eons by chemical processes that have been hitherto unaltered.

Key Metals

Enormous amounts of iron, copper, manganese, cobalt and nickel are contained in these formations. Probably this resource is large enough to alter existing supplies and prices of key metals over some of which a few nations possess dominant controls. Any extensive mining of such

deposits by dredging and compressed-air pumping—sometimes at three-mile depths—has yet to prove effective but it is merely a matter of time. The question is whether there will, by that time, be agreement on the legal ownership rights of offshore deposits—and how far offshore—and whether it will be accepted that beyond such defined limits, regardless of depth, it will be a matter of finders, keepers.

The slow pace of advance in adjusting international law to the burgeoning technological world makes it improbable that a new code will be agreed upon before the dredges have busily set to work. One has only to recall the total absence of accord on territorial air limits and whither global space begins to view with pessimism an adjudication of maritime rights.

Kissinger's Personal Détente

By Stephen Rosenfeld

WASHINGTON—What new have we learned of Henry Kissinger and American foreign policy from the three days of hearings held last week by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his nomination as secretary of state?

First, Kissinger is indeed serious about wanting to rebuild congressional support of administration policy. His goals are to create "a more durable peace abroad and a cooperative climate at home." But the hearings did not produce a case tough enough to test his taste for cooperation; the wrangle dispute hardly counts. Typically, Kissinger hedged when asked if he would include military base agreements among those executive agreements of which the Congress is to be informed. The senators, evidently hoping to inaugurate an era of good feeling, did not press him hard.

Perhaps understandably, Kissinger showed himself unresponsive to certain chords which strike politicians more than they strike bureaucrats. In an important discussion of European troop cuts, Sen. Symington kept saying "We are going broke." Kissinger's response was to turn to the immediate foreign-policy aspects of the issue, declining to acknowledge budget as a factor.

Overall, his late start on coping with economic aspects of policy was evident. At intervals he considered the point he promised to "strengthen the economic side" of the State Department. Only in one passing mention, however

—while disclosing the failure of an international proposal to cope with world hunger by world commodity agreements—did he acknowledge that the problem is more than a matter of his own attentiveness. In fact, in treating economic issues, he will have to face powerful cabinet officers who represent powerful civilian interest groups. There is no comparison with the lesser bureaucratic interests which he successfully managed in his first-term White House post.

Here it seems worth noting that Kissinger's détente with the Foreign Relations Committee may involve not only gaining broader support for administration foreign policy but gaining a personal power base which will give him more standing in the inter-departmental foreign policy battles sure to mark the second Nixon term—battles over trade, food, investment, money, etc. Kissinger's first-term status derived from being the President's man. Even if Watergate had not drawn a cloud across the presidential sun, a secretary of state would require more power of his own to deal with the "new" issues of the second term.

The hearings provided an interesting if unsurprising checklist of which issues had not been deemed significant enough to receive Kissinger's close attention before: some in the economic area, of course; food and commodity issues; various disputes over executive privilege; some human rights items (neither Kissinger nor his questioner knew who

represents the United States in the UN Human Rights Commission); certain issues concerning the oceans; the lesser military aid programs. Senators showed no disposition to question his first-term priorities. Kissinger disarmingly promised to tend better to all these issues from now on.

In what was probably his major policy departure, he said he would "fairly quickly" launch "some initiatives" in Latin America. These are to include American consultations on normalizing ties with Cuba and on reshaping the Organization of American States. On Cuba, by the way, I thought Kissinger made his single distinctly bad response. He chose to make an unwelcome debating point on Castro and he admonished Cuba to become "less an appendage" of Russia—a condition which is not preventing the United States from recognizing Outer Mongolia. His case was so weak it would be no surprise to see him abandon it. (The hearings ended before the coup in Chile took place.)

Africa Concern

Granting that he didn't know why the United States has not delivered on a \$15 million pledge to the African Development Bank, Kissinger promised more concern for Africa, too—after Latin America, he specified.

As might be expected of a man who has been focusing on political relations among powerful states, his comments on the gap between the world's rich and poor centered on the risk of "revolutionary upheavals" affecting "international stability." He went on, somewhat gratuitously, to warn the poor not to get together in a "bloc." No doubt this does not exhaust Kissinger's thinking on the matter of world poverty and development.

The hearings left me with the impression that this formidable man is being led to extend both his bureaucratic style and his substantive reach. Large surprises, from an intensely studied man who already has a full record of involvement with major issues, are hardly to be anticipated. But it will be fascinating to watch him work, and grow.

Sick Humor

Art Buchwald must have gone off his rocker in "Dinner at Eight" (Sept. 4). Mercy, is that humor?

Cooking the family pet poodle, cat and goldfish would have been nauseating enough, but one's own children? That's sick!

Vienna.
DOTTIE REDLACK.

Nixon Hang-Up?

Mr. Reston, with his formidable talents, has made telling points about Mr. Nixon during the past months. But what does he hope to gain by repeating them over and over, with slight variation and a little help from Homer, I get the impression that Reston is hung up on Nixon.

WILLIAM GOODMAN.
Trondheim, Norway.

The Power Of Producing Foodstuffs

By Joseph Kraft

WASHINGTON—While bumper crops are now being harvested in this country, soaring food prices are fueling a record inflation here and abroad. How come?

The answer lies in a worldwide condition which we are just beginning to grasp. Producers are in the saddle everywhere, and widespread inflation is only one of the dimly understood consequences.

A good example of the general condition is protein foods. There is an overall world shortage because of the convergence of a number of factors which are rarely examined together.

One is the catch of fish; a major source for feeding livestock. Thanks to modern methods, the catch rose steadily and dramatically through 1969. But after reaching nearly 70 million tons that year, as against only 20 million tons in 1948, it began to slump. There was a considerable drop in 1969, a slight drop in 1970 and a considerable drop again in 1972.

The reason for this fall-off is the excessive fishing which has caused so many nations to try to extend their claim to coastal waters. For example, there was a precipitous rise in the haddock catch from 1954 through 1968. Since then it has been dropping steadily, and in 1970 it was only one-sixth the 1968 peak. Fisheries, in other words, are being exhausted; and it is going to take a long, slow effort to rebuild them.

A second factor to examine is per-capita grain consumption in the Soviet Union. The record from 1955 through 1970 is one of ups and downs. Whenever there was a bad harvest, there was a tightening of belts expressed in a reduction of grain consumption. But the regime of party secretary Leonid Brezhnev is selling itself on the theme of the full breadbasket. Instead of asking Russians to eat less when the crop is bad, Moscow now imports grain from abroad.

Soviet Imports

Last year alone, the Russians imported 28 million tons of grain, which represents a terrific drain on the world market. The largest previous record import of grain was done by India during the famine of 1966-67, when the figure reached only about one-third of last year's Soviet imports. Thus the change in Russia's attitude constitutes a major new drain on food resources unlikely ever to go away.

A third factor is the decline in the UN Human Rights Commission; certain issues concerning the oceans; the lesser military aid programs. Senators showed no disposition to question his first-term priorities. Kissinger disarmingly promised to tend better to all these issues from now on.

In what was probably his major policy departure, he said he would "fairly quickly" launch "some initiatives" in Latin America. These are to include American consultations on normalizing ties with Cuba and on reshaping the Organization of American States. On Cuba, by the way, I thought Kissinger made his single distinctly bad response. He chose to make an unwelcome debating point on Castro and he admonished Cuba to become "less an appendage" of Russia—a condition which is not preventing the United States from recognizing Outer Mongolia. His case was so weak it would be no surprise to see him abandon it. (The hearings ended before the coup in Chile took place.)

The shortage of available foodstuffs has as its first consequence a scramble led by the richer countries for what is available. The immediate result is the simultaneous incidence of the worst inflation in years in the United States, Western Europe and Japan.

The pinch in foodstuffs, moreover, coincides for many of the same reasons with a shortage of other primary products. The prospective oil crisis is notorious, and many metals and fibers are also in short supply. So there are bound to be the other results apart from inflation.

One result is that the underdeveloped countries rich in primary products—and not only petroleum—should have increased bargaining power. A second result is that the United States has a different kind of power in the world.

The great asset of the United States now is not the capacity to bomb Hanoi. It is the capacity to export wheat, soybeans and corn. So, far better deals than the United States has made in the past should be arranged in the future in order to foster both American prosperity and U.S. diplomatic influence.

But these are only the most obvious consequences. The central fact is that we are moving into a world nobody understands very well—a producer's world. Accordingly, it makes sense for all of us, and especially those in authority, to be cautious about what lies ahead.

Eurobonds

Euro Issue Is Fully Covered, Offering Touches Off a Debate

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Sept. 16 (REUTERS)—The Euro issue is fully covered, but the offering has touched off a debate among bankers about the future of the market.

The Euro issue, which is the first of its kind, is a \$1 billion bond issue by the Italian government. It is the first time that a European government has issued a bond in the Euro market.

The issue is fully covered, meaning that the Italian government has guaranteed the bonds. This is a departure from the usual practice of issuing Eurobonds without a government guarantee.

The offering has touched off a debate among bankers about the future of the Euro market. Some bankers believe that the issue is a sign that the Euro market is maturing. Others believe that it is a sign that the market is still in its infancy.

The Italian government's decision to issue the bonds is seen as a sign of confidence in the Euro market. It is also seen as a sign that the Italian government is committed to the Euro market.

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Economic Indicators

WEEKLY COMPARISONS

	Sept. 8	Sept. 1	1972
Commodity Index	102.5	102.5	102.5
Current in drc.	\$55,485,000	\$55,485,000	\$55,485,000
Total loans	\$110,485,000	\$110,485,000	\$110,485,000
Auto production	2,780,000	2,780,000	2,780,000
Daily prod. (bbls)	9,412,000	9,412,000	9,412,000
Freight car prod.	474,482	474,482	474,482
Electric power, kw-hr	35,441,182	35,441,182	35,441,182
Rural sales	185	185	185

Statistics for commercial agricultural loans, carloadings, steel, oil, electric power and business failures are for the preceding week and latest available.

MONTHLY COMPARISONS

	Aug.	Prior Month	1972
Employed	84,484,000	84,484,000	84,484,000
Unemployed	4,212,000	4,212,000	4,212,000
Industrial prod.	123.3	123.3	123.3
Personal income	\$1,032,000,000	\$1,032,000,000	\$1,032,000,000
Money supply	\$284,000,000	\$284,000,000	\$284,000,000
Consumer price index	132.7	132.7	132.7
Trade balance	\$11,572,000	\$11,572,000	\$11,572,000
Exports	\$3,852,000	\$3,852,000	\$3,852,000
Imports	\$7,720,000	\$7,720,000	\$7,720,000

*000 omitted. Figures subject to revision by source.

Commodity index, based on 1967=100, the consumer price index, based on 1967=100, and employment figures are compiled by the Bureau of Economic Analysis. The trade balance, exports and imports are compiled by the Department of Commerce. Money supply is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board. Consumer price index is compiled by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. Personal income is compiled by the Department of Commerce. Industrial production is compiled by the Federal Reserve Board.

By Thomas E. Mullancy

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (REUTERS)—Evidence is accumulating that the United States' economic ailments are increasing, rather than abating, in the final months of a most hectic year. And, unfortunately, there is no clear sign in view from the mass of problems confronting the public and the business community.

The central problem is unrelenting inflation, with all of its ramifications in the financial markets, labor relations, the international economic area and the mood of the American people. The secondary problem is the ongoing worry about the possibility of a recession next year that would bring rising unemployment without concurrently dampening the price surge.

Interest rates have been rising to unprecedented heights, with some banks pushing their prime lending rate to the 10 percent level late last week. Prices of steel and autos as well as freight rates have been raised and bids have been made to lift prices on a thousand other products, according to the Cost of Living Council. Under the circumstances, it is hardly surprising that the stock and bond markets have continued their dismal performances.

The only major offsets have been the recent price and supply improvements in some sections of the commodity markets and the decidedly better state of the nation's foreign trade and the dollar.

It has been an uncomfortable year, and 1974 holds little promise of improvement. Predictions of a "growth recession" or worse abound in business and economic quarters.

As Arthur F. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, put it in congressional testimony last week: "I must acknowledge that the money the bond is determined in has come to mean the difference between windfall profits and losses. Thus, the Euro will either win favor or fall depending on how investors view the outlook for the dollar against the outlook for the nine Euro currencies."

The 1 1/2 percent coupon on the Euro issue would seem to be right as the least risky investment in the market. A number of bankers who think it is a good idea to invest in the Euro issue.

By Leonard Sloane

NEW YORK, Sept. 16 (REUTERS)—The financial markets wound up on a lower level despite indications that the Nixon administration was considering new ways to slow inflation.

Stocks were down for the full week, although the Dow Jones industrial average rebounded on Friday. The bellwether index closed at 888.36, down 12.37 points on the week.

One of the key elements in the week's market activity was the rise in the prime rate to 10 percent by a number of big banks. The Committee on Interest and Dividends has asked the banks to justify the increase.

Profit-taking in the blue-chip issues forced the Dow lower for the week. However, some glamour stocks, special situations and electronic issues gained.

The U.S. Economic Scene

The Gnawing Problem Is Still Inflation

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Among the automobile issues, Chrysler firmed on Friday, the final day of scheduled bargaining talks with the United Auto Workers. The stock of the big auto manufacturer closed at 35 1/2, up 1 5/8 for the week.

Polaroid's rise in the blue-chip issues forced the Dow lower for the week. However, some glamour stocks, special situations and electronic issues gained.

Some of the recently depressed drug stocks staged a small recovery. One leader was Schering-Plough, up 2 5/8 to 75.

In the bond market, corporate issues were off slightly in relatively light trading. Government bonds also were somewhat lower.

On Tuesday, a \$150-million issue of New Jersey Telephone Co. debentures to yield 7.88 percent went on the market, but the syndicate was terminated two days later. The New Jersey Bells backed down in the week and dealers reported better response at the lower levels.

Whether the proposals for a tax surcharge and for presidential authority to vary the investment tax credit within a range of 3 percent and 15 percent are ultimately adopted by a reluctant administration—and gain approval by a highly skeptical Congress—remains to be seen. At first blush, it seems unlikely.

Nevertheless, even though many private analysts consider such moves too late to be effective in the current atmosphere, the ideas—especially the one on a variable investment credit—won considerable initial support from some businessmen and economists. Perhaps it will be found that the boom has more grip and longevity in it than generally realized and will require some fiscal dampening by next year, according to one observer.

However, still other businessmen and economists found constitutional and other faults with the Burns proposal but felt it should be a take-off point for a full discussion of the issue and its ramifications.

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New York Stock Market

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Over-Counter Market

High Low Last Close

Aluminum	104 1/2	104 1/2	104 1/2
Asbestos	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Barium	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bismuth	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Brass	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Bronze	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Copper	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Gold	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Lead	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Nickel	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Palladium	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Platinum	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Silver	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Tin	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2

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Gold	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Iron	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
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Tin	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2
Zinc	10 1/2	10 1/2	10 1/2



IF SCOTCH AND BOURBON DRINKERS agree on anything, it's the smooth sipping taste of Jack Daniel's.

You see, Jack Daniel's isn't really bourbon. Nor is it scotch. It's in a class all its own called Tennessee Sippin' Whiskey. And this mellow category seems to suit almost everyone's taste. The reason is an "extra blessing" we give Jack Daniel's called charcoal mellowing. Each drop is seeped through 12 feet of hard maple charcoal, and what trickles forth days later is a rare, smooth-sippin' whiskey like none other in the world.

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Bond Sales on the New York Stock Exchange

Domestic Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2

Foreign Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2

Convertible Bonds

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2

Preferred Stocks

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2

Common Stocks

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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Options

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2

Commodities

Bonds	Sales in \$1,000	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	100	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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International Stock Market

EUROBONDS

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net change
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Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2

SHARES

Stocks	High	Low	Last	Net change
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
Abco 6 1/2% 10/1/77	102	101	101 1/2	+ 1/2
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USC Has a Tough Beginning

line on a fourth-down play to set up a Vol touchdown and a 21-17 home victory.

LSU 17, Colorado 6

At Baton Rouge, La., the pacing of junior quarterback Mike Milley inspired underdog Louisiana State to a 17-6 upset over Colorado. It was Colorado's first loss of a season opener since 1956.

At Syracuse, Bowling Green State of Ohio trounced Syracuse, 34-14, in an upset before 18,554 shocked and silent fans in Archbold Stadium. It was the second year in a row that the Falcons, from the Mid-American Conference, had posted a season-opener upset. Last year they beat Purdue.

Led by a quick and talented defense in the early going, Bowling Green ruined the beginning of Ben Schwartzwalder's final season as Syracuse coach.

Navy 37, VMI 8

At Lexington, Va., flashy running back Cleveland Cooper ran for 172 yards and two touchdowns and sock-footed kicker Steve Dyke booted three field goals to lead Navy to a 37-8 season-opening victory over Virginia Military Institute. Cooper scored on a pair of one-yard runs. Senior quarterback Al Glemmy rolled out to score from two yards out. Dyke kicked a 36-yard field goal as the Midshipmen ran up a 24-0 halftime lead.

Missouri 17, Miss. 0

At Columbia, Mo., Tommy Reamon came off the bench and scored two touchdowns, one on a dazzling 70-yard burst, hitting Missouri to a 17-0 victory over Mississippi.

Football Scores

WALKER: Fore: 1, Florida St: 7,

Akron 51, Butler 19, Cantonville 1 and 14,
 Cold, Wellburg 21, Evanville 1 and 14,
 Evansville 1 and 14, Fredrick 1 and 14,
 C. C. 41, Arnnell 7,
 Idaho 31, 21, Hayward 32, 7,
 Illinois 31, Indiana 31,
 Kansas 29, Wash. St. 0,
 Kent 18, 18, Louisville 3,
 Miami (Ohio) 32, Dayton 8,
 Michigan 31, Iowa 7,
 Missouri 17, Mississippi 1,
 Northwestern 14, Northwestern St. 18,
 Ohio 51, 58, Minnesota 7,
 Oklahoma 29, Kentucky 0,
 Oregon 14, Ore. 21, Ore. 21,
 Purdue 14, Wisconsin 12,
 West, Michigan 12, Long Beach St. 8.

Southwest

Jackson 31, 32, Prairie View 7,
 Memphis 31, 32, Texas 31, 32,
 New Mexico 48, N. Mexico St. 6,
 Oklahoma 42, Baylor 14,
 Oklahoma 51, Oklahoma (Ark.) 7,
 Pacific 34, UT-El Paso 8,
 SALT 49, Santa Clara 7,
 Texas 21, 25, Texas 21,
 Tulsa 48, W. Texas 31, 32.

West

Arizona 21, Wyoming 7,
 Arizona 31, 29, Oregon 29,
 Nevada 31, Nevada 7,
 Penn 31, 20, Stanford 8,
 So. California 17, Arkansas 0.

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 Miami (Olato) 22, Dayton 8.
 Michigan 31, Iowa 7.
 Missouri 17, Mississippi 9.
 Southwestern 14, Washington St. 12.
 Ohio St. 56, Minnesota 7.
 Orlertown 29, Kenyon 9.
 Oberlin St. 28, Central 19.
 Purdue 14, Wisconsin 12.
 West, Michigan 12, Long Beach St. 8.

Southwest

Jackson St. 32, Prairie View 7.
 Memphis St. 32, San Antonio 5.
 New Mexico 48, N. Mexico St. 6.
 Oklahoma 42, Baylor 14.
 Oklahoma 61, Oklahoma City 19 (Art.) 2.
 Pacific 34, UT-El Paso 7.
 SAUV 49, Santa Clara 7.
 Texas 29, Texas Tech 12.
 Tulsa 46, W. Texas St. 3.

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